THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE QUAKER CITY EXCURSIONISTS.

Their Reception by the Czar.

MORE ABOUT THE J. T. FORD.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Visit of the Quaker City Excursionists to the Czar of Russia—Imperial Receptions and Royal Attentions—Address of the American Travellers.

YALTA, Russia, Aug. 27.—The American excursionists in the steamer Quaker City visited the Emperor of Russia in a body, at his summer palace, three miles from here, yesterday, and were received with a cordiality and freedom from ceremony unusual to royalty as seen by freemen. Russian officers remarked that no delegation from Europe would have been received so heartily.

The Czar, the Empress, the Grand Duchess Marie, their young daughter and a Grand Duke, their little son, received the party, and the American Consul read a brief address, which had been prepared by the passengers.

A number of great dignitaries of the empire were present. After half an hour's conversation, the imperial family, with the Czar at their head, conducted the whole party throughout the palace, and afterwards, by invitation, they visited the palace of the Crown Prince of Russia.

An invitation arrived from the Grand Duke Michel, and the campany repaired to his palace, where they took luncheon with the Grand Duke and his family. While this was transpiring the Emperor and his family came along, the ladies in a carriage and the Czar on horseback.

The whole ship's company were the guests of the imperial household the greater part of an afternoon, and were as contented as if they were in their own houses. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Grand Duke and his family were profuse in pleasant asseverations of friendship for America and the Americans, and said they would all visit the ships to-day if the sea were smooth, but unfortunately it was very rough, and the opportunity of entertaining them is lost to the excursionists. However, the travellers have been visited by the Governor-General and family, Count Festetic, and Prince Dalgorouki, of the imperial household, the Grand Admiral, General Todtleben, Baron Wrangel, and many other distinguished personages, and the day has been like a fete.

The following is a copy of the address presented by the passengers:—

To his Imperial Highness Alexander II, Emperor of Russia:—

We are a handful of private citizens of America, travelling simply for recreation, and unostentatiously, as becomes our unofficial state, and, therefore, we have no excuse to tender for presenting ourselves before your Majesty, save the desire of offering our grateful acknowledgments to the lord of a realm which, through good and through evil report, has been the steadfast friend of the land we love so well.

We could not presume to take a step like this, did we not know that the words we speak here and the sentiments wherewith they are freighted, are but the reflex of the thoughts and the feelings of all our countrymen from the green hills of New England to the shores of the far Pacific. We are few in number, but we utter the voice of a nation. One of the brightest pages which has graced the world's history since written history had its birth, was recorded by your Majesty's hand when it loosed the bonds of twenty millions of men, and Americans can but esteem it a privilege to do honor to a ruler who has wrought so great a deed. America owes much to Russia—is indebted to her in many ways—and chiefly for unwavering friendship in seasons of our greatest need. That that friendship may still be hers in times to come we confidently pray; that she is and will be grateful to Russia and her sovereign for it we know full well; that she will ever forfeit it by any premeditated unjust act or unfair course, it were treason to believe.

Samuel L. Clements, William Gibson, Timothy D. Crocker, A. N. Sanders, Colonel P. Kinney, United States Army, Committee on behalf of the excursionists on board the American steam yacht Quaker City.

Yalta, August 26, 1867.

NAPOLEON'S ASSURANCES.

Circular of the Marquis de Moustier on the Salzburg Conference.

The following is the circular of M. Moustier to the French diplomatic agents in regard to the meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg, already noticed in the cable despatches. The Marquis writes:—

In going to Salzburg the Emperor and the Empress were guided by a sentiment which public opinion could not mistake; and I should refrain from writing to you now of the interview between the two sovereigns, had it not formed the subject of interpretations which tend to distort the character it possessed. The journey of their Majesties was solely dictated by the idea of bearing an affectionate testimony of sympathy to the imperial family of Austria, so cruelly afflicted by a recent misfortune. Certainly the heads of two great empires could not be together in confiding intimacy for several days without mutually communicating to one another their impressions and exchanging ideas on questions of general interest; but neither the object nor the result of their interviews was the formation of combinations which there is nothing in the present state of Europe to justify. You remember the language of the Government to the Emperor each time that it has had occasion to explain itself respecting the state of things created by the military events of last summer. Our attitude was defined, first in the circular of the 16th September last; again later, by the language of his Majesty the Emperor at the opening of the Senate and legislative body; and lastly, by the speeches of the Minister of State during the Parliamentary debates of last session, we have not ceased to show ourselves in all our actions faithful to the intentions which we have from the first manifested in presence of the changes that have taken place in Germany.

At a recent conjuncture we have seen the Cabinets of Europe do justice to the straightforwardness of our policy and lend their concurrence to our ideas of pacification. What then occurred was a guarantee for the support which, in case of need, ideas of moderation would again receive from them. The interviews of the Emperor Napoleon with the Emperor Francis Joseph could not, therefore, have the character attributed to them by certain journalists. Long before meeting at Salzburg, the two sovereigns had both attested by their acts and by the pacific sentiments which guide them, that their Governments united could not form any other design than that of persevering in the same line of conduct as hitherto. Their conversation on general affairs was limited to this assurance, which was mutually given; thus, far from considering the Salzburg interview as a subject for preoccupation and anxiety to other courts, we should see in it only a fresh motive for confidence in the preservation of peace.

I desire to let you know my opinion upon publications of which the object is to create a contrary impression. You may adopt these considerations in order to correct the erroneous views on the subject which may prevail among you. MOUSTIER.

THE WAR ASPECT.

French Traders and Financiers Not Assured by French Diplomacy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—"No business at the Bourse, but plenty of Chassepot rifles in store. Thus may be summed up the present state of affairs here. Not only on the Paris Bourse, but throughout France, very little business is doing, for confidence seems gone and credit dead. It is the natural consequence of a nation's destinies resting entirely in the hands of one man, that his smallest word excites alarm, and his most candid utterances find but hesitating acceptance. The present feeling is one of mistrust and apprehension as to the future, and the pursuits of peace naturally suffer for it. The prevailing opinion undeniably is that next year will bring war. Whether or not it is predestined to do so, the belief alone suffices to work incalculable mischief. The state of chronic apprehension and restricted credit seems of late to have spread from France to other nations, and all Europe suffers for it. The Emperor's speeches, even the most pacific of them, have persuaded nobody that the hour of action is far removed, and the French administration is bestirring itself to be ready for all eventualities.

"Besides the accelerated manufacture of the new rifle, which it may be urged is not unnatural when once the adoption of that weapon has been decided upon, other preparations of a more significant nature are being made."

The London *Times* editorially remarks that in France the danger alleged from the formation of a strong German State on the Rhine constitutes a good party cry against the Imperial Government, and regrets that the cry is met with apparent assent rather than with open defiance. The bolder would probably be the safer course; but the first condition of true peace is disarmament, and a decree for the dismissal of soldiers is worth any amount of speeches and notes.

THE J. T. FORD.

The Miniature Schooner Ashore on the Irish Coast—Additional Reports of the "Disaster—The Property Saved.

Wexford (Sept. 6) Correspondence of Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The adventurous little craft, the John T. Ford, from Baltimore to Paris via Havre, came ashore at Tacumshane, on the southern coast of this county, this morning, and it is satisfactory to have to state that her papers, which were enveloped in a tin case, remain uninjured. The vessel, notwithstanding the great knocking about to which she has evidently been subjected, still retains one mast standing, and her hull is holding firmly together. This tiny craft is only two and a quarter tons burthen. Her measurement is 24·45 feet in length, 7·40 in breadth, and 2·45 in depth. She was rigged as a schooner, had a sharp stern and figure head.

The names of the crew, as returned in her papers, are J. Stanley, first officer, B. D. Riddell, supercargo, and Edward Murphy, seaman. The Master's name was Charles W. Gould.

The name of Andrew Armstrong, who is the only survivor, does not appear in the ship's papers, as it appears he did not belong to the original crew, but was taken in at Halifax, where she put in for water in July last, when one of her tanks became damaged. One of the crew prudently left her at Halifax, and Armstrong, who is a fisherman, was engaged as a substitute. She cleared from Baltimore on June 22, and from Halifax on July 16. Her cargo consisted of one box of mattenel bitters, 16 bottles.

The following note, written in ink on a piece of ruled paper, was picked up this morning by Richard McBride, west of the Forlorn Point, about ten miles westward of where the vessel came ashore:—

Friday, August 23, 1867.—Andrew Armstrong was taken off the wreck of the John T. Ford, and has gone to Bombay in the Aerolite.

B. E. ALLEYNE.

Old Head, Kinsale, N.NW., 39 miles.

The letter floated ashore in a bottle. The tin case which contained the ship's papers, inclosed also several letters from officers on board her Majesty's ship Royal Alfred, lying at Halifax, and some photographs. They are thoroughly wet, but are, notwithstanding, in excellent preservation.

William Coghlan, Esq., Collector of Customs and Receiver of Wreck, has taken charge of all the documents. Jasper Walsh, Esq., agent for Lloyds, has claimed the vessel for the American Government, in his capacity of American Consul.

NAPOLEON II.

The Remains of the Duke of Reichstadt to be Brought to Paris.

From the London Times, Sept, 6.

The Parisian public may soon look forward to a new but harmless excitement. The remains of Napoleon II are, it is stated, to be removed from their various resting places at Vienna, and laid in the newly restored vaults of the Abbey of St. Denis. The deputation on whom will devolve the duty of conveying them has already been appointed, and consists of Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, the Duke of Bassino, M. de Cambaceres, and General Fleury. Marshal Vaillant is busy with the programme of the funeral ceremony.

Few of our readers require to be told who was the Imperial Prince who was born King of Rome and died Duke of Reichstadt. The former title was by the First Napoleon bestowed on his infant son by his second Empress, Maria Louisa of Austria, an only child, on whom centred all the Emperor's hopes for the consolidation of his power and the perpetuation of his dynasty in his own direct line. That son and heir was taken from his father and from France at the time of the great catastrophe of the First Empire, and lived in a strict, though gentle and honorable, captivity at the Austrian Court, where his maternal grandfather, the Emperor Francis, to wean the boy from the recollections of his former state, distinguished him by the German title which he bore till his death, and under which he is generally known in contemporary history. Between the downfall of the Imperial *régime* and the restoration of the old Bourbon sovereigns there was a very brief and troubled interval, during which by virtue of the Emperor's abdication in behalf of his son, the latter, then only three years old, may perhaps be said to have nominally reigned over France as Napoleon II. Political interests are apt to tamper strangely with stubborn chronological facts. The old class-books on French history, as placed in schoolboys' hands, interposed between the execution of Louis XVI and the accession of Louis XVIII, the reign of a Louis XVII. As the Legitimists would thus have had us ignore the Republic and the Empire, it was natural that Louis Napoleon, as the champion of Bonapartism, should, by an analogous disregard of dates, skip over the restoration, the July monarchy, and the second republic, and assume the designation of a third Napoleon, thus giving color and substance to that mere shadow of a Napoleon II. Independently of the earnest veneration and affection with which the present Emperor looks upon everything connected with the heroic founder of his dynasty, and independently of his anxiety to establish identity, and almost continuity, between the uncle and the nephew, there is no doubt he was prompted in this matter by a desire to impress the imaginative, yet, as it were, symbolic nature of the French people. To inspire them with faith in a Third Napoleon, he thinks it expedient to make the Second visible and tangible to them. A King of Rome, transformed into a Duke of Reichstadt, might have been little more than a myth in their eyes so long as his body was distributed among the imperial burial places of the Austrian family at Vienna. But those remains, conveyed to France with great pomp, and placed in the abode of French departed royalty, are something that speaks to the senses, bringing the idea not only of a Second, but also of a Third, and eventually of a Fourth Napoleon, into a vague yet material association with that long series of Henries and Louises, loyalty to whom, for a long course of centuries, lay at the bottom of a Frenchman's religion. By the restoration of his cousin to his proper place among the dead, Napoleon III hopes to acquire, so to say, fresh titles to his own place among the living. * * * * * * *

The conveyance of the body of the Duke of Reichstadt to the Abbey of St. Denis cannot by any effort be magnified into so great an event as the voyage of the ashes of his father from St. Helena. It remains to be seen whether it will prove more beneficial. As a general rule, a dead body had better rest where it was first laid. Every grave and every tombstone is a page in history; and their removal is not less a perversion of what is true than a profanation of what is holy. However empty the burial ground at Longwood may be, the Great Napoleon did not the less die a vanquished, broken-hearted captive at St. Helena. The solitary tomb in mid-ocean spoke far more forcibly to the hearts of its visitors, and to the imagination of its distant worshippers, than the superb dome under which the granite coffin is made a mercenary show to the multitude. For the same reasons it is, perhaps, to be regretted that the Emperor of the French did not think a mere cenotaph of his cousin Reichstadt might answer his pious or his political purposes as well as a sarcophagus. All the glory of a funeral progress, all the splendor of an imperial mausoleum, will not do away with the cruel fact that from his fourth to his twenty-first year the unhappy youth pined away a prisoner in the midst of strangers, who, however full of tender cares for himself, had been instrumental in his father's downfall, and, almost unawares, visited upon him the terror with which his father's name had so long inspired them. It will be difficult for the most sanguine, sight-loving Frenchman to attend the pomp and pageantry of the funeral solemnity without conjuring up the image of that pale, suffering martyr to an inexorable reason of state, and without being struck with the painful contrast. Whatever bright destinies may have shone on the cradle of him whom the French poet called "*Le fils de l'homme*," the world's sympathies are associated with his death-bed, and cannot easily be transferred from place to place, with every change that man's caprice or calculation may suggest. It seems to be, however, a fixed idea with the Emperor Napoleon that the French people, like the Romans of old, must be supplied with the perpetual stimulus of stirring news, and the arrival of this melancholy *cortége* will certainly give the Parisians something to think of or to talk about. This, without going any further into the Emperor's secrets, may have been his primary object, and this may possibly also turn out to have been the main, if not quite the only, practical result of the visit to Salzburg.

WHISKY FRAUDS IN BUFFALO.

A New Method of Placing Illicit Whisky on the Market—Heavy Shipments to Boston from Buffalo—Leading Citizens of the Former Place Implicated—High Officials Suspected.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—During the past three months special agent L. Hawley, of the Internal Revenue Department, at the instance of General A. Root, Collector of this district, has been investigating the manner in which whisky is shipped from Buffalo to New York and Boston.

The shipment is generally made in bond, the bonds being cancelled by the Collector for the District in which the shipment is made, on being notified by the Collector of the District in which it has been received that the whisky is stored in a United States bonded wardhouse, the Collector, Inspector, and United States bonded warehouse keeper signing the receipt. General Root, the Collector, having been informed that whisky was selling in Boston and New York at a figure below the Government tax, immediately notified the Internal Revenue Department of the above facts.

There has been during the past year, on an average, three hundred barrels of whisky shipped from this city to Boston weekly and delivered in that city, the Collector of Boston certifying that the whisky was received and stored in a United States bonded warehouse. Collector Root, becoming suspicious, despatched a special agent to Boston to make up the case, who reports that the Collector of Boston has been absent for some time, and that the receipts forwarded to this city from Boston are pronounced forgeries by the deputy collector, while the inspector states that he never signed the receipts. The agent, on inquiring, learned that there were eight thousand barrels of whisky shipped from Buffalo to Boston that could not be accounted for, and that it was not stored in a bonded warehouse, as required by law; also that the railroad which transported the whisky had delivered it to cartmen, who claimed it for the firm of Post & Jones, liquor merchants, and who neglected to take a receipt. On the agent inquiring for Post & Jones he was informed that there was no such a firm in Boston. He then telegraphed to Collector Root, who placed the matter in the hands of the United States District Attorney Hyde, of Boston. Collector Root, on receiving the agent's report, seized 6000 barrels of whisky and 2000 bushels of corn belonging to John F. Perry, the only shipper of whisky in this district. A letter was received to-day from the District Attorney in Boston, in which he states that he has arrested six prominent citizens for being implicated, besides having recovered three hundred barrels of whisky. I have been permitted to examine the receipts which are claimed by the internal revenue officers of Boston to be forgeries. They are signed and sealed by Collector W. H. McCarty, Assessor William J. King, and United States Inspector C. Howe; and if forgeries, are decidedly good ones.

From the facts which I have gathered, I am inclined to believe that the bonds were signed and sealed by a leading official in the Internal Revenue office in Boston.

An Illicit Distillery in Ohio Two Hundred Feet Under Ground.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—In a coal mine at Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, John Eckert has been running a distillery for the past eight months without paying the revenue tax. The concern was two hundred feet under ground, but an officer found and seized it on Saturday.

Melancholy Suicide of a Young Canadian.

The suicidal mania seems to be on the increase, and we have another instance of the fact to record to-day. About 10 o'clock last night Arthur Mowbray, a native of Canada, twenty-two years of age, and residing at No. 91 Clinton place, returned home from a visit to Kelly & Leon's minstrel performance, at No. 720 Broadway. There he had gone with some of the female members of the family, and another gentleman. Having but just returned from an extended visit to his relatives in Drummondville, Canada West, Mr. Mowbray seemed to be in excellent spirits, and in no mood for a sudden entry into the other world. A few minutes after reaching his boarding-house the misguided young man retired to his room, whence issued the report of a pistol scarce ten minutes later, when it was ascertained that he had shot himself through the heart, death ensuing in a few seconds.

When our reporter visited the house at midnight, he found the deceased in a third story bedroom, occupied by him while living. The body was lying in bed just as he was found by those entering the room after the shot was fired. Deceased had evidently partially undressed himself, removed his watch and money from his pockets and laid them on the bureau, hanging up the clothing he had removed. Having thrown himself on the bed, Mowbray had placed the muzzle of a large-sized Sharpe's revolver over his heart and soon sent the fatal bullet through that organ.

None of his friends could give any reasonable motive for the commission of the rash act, though they stated that he had frequently acted in a strange manner, having alarmed the family by firing his revolver one night at a fancied burglar. Their theory is that he was temporarily deranged at the time, induced by over excitement. The inquest to-day will no doubt elicit the real facts. The deceased was employed by one of the ocean steamship lines in this city, and was highly respected.—*N. Y. Times.*

National Tobacco Convention.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—Pursuant to call a National Convention of Tobacco Manufacturers convened at Brainard's Hall in this city, at 10 A. M. to-day. Delegates were present from all the principal cities of the Union, North and South, representing a capital of fifty millions dollars invested in the tobacco trade. At the afternoon session the committee appointed to report business for the consideration of the Convention submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the tax be reduced to ten per cent. per pound on all kinds of manufactured tobacco, cigars excepted.

Resolved, That in lieu of inspection and assessment we recommend Government stamps to be paid for before using, and to be so placed on each package as to preclude their second use.

The first resolution was adopted after considerable discussion, in which the policy of establishing a uniform tax was fully canvassed. The Convention appointed an executive committee entrusted with the duty of preparing a memorial to Congress, setting forth the views of the Convention in regard to the proposed change in the tax, and also several committees of a character, when an adjournment was had till to-morrow morning.

Large Fire in Montreal — A Fireman Killed.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—There was a very large fire in this city last night. Spellman's distillery, situated in the heart of the business section of the city, was fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed, involving a loss of $100,000. In the course of the conflagration, one fireman was killed outright and another was mortally injured by the fall of the walls of the burning building.

The Indian War.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 17.—A general attack was made by Indians to-day upon the grading parties at the end of the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. Seven men were killed. Great excitement prevails at the forts. All the stock of a Government train has been captured between Walker and Fossil creeks. White men are suspected of instigating the late outrages on this route.

Shell Explosion in Indiana—Three Brothers Seriously Injured and One Killed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—In Posey county, Indiana, four brothers, named Bridenomer, attempted to unload a shell, on Sunday. It exploded, killing one of the brothers, took a leg off another, and an arm from the third, and the other was also seriously injured.

MEXICO.

The Care of General J. Gonzales Ortega.

The following communication has been addressed to the Military Governor of Nuevo Leon by the Mexican Minister of War, with reference to General Ortega's case:—

MEXICO, August 17.—To the Military Commandant of the State of Nuevo Leon, Monterey:—In the decree of November 8, 1865, on the following subject, it was declared that Senor Don Jesus Gonzales Ortega was responsible for remaining voluntarily abroad during the war without the permission or commission of the Government. The grounds of this responsibility were twofold—First, by reason of his official absence from the discharge of his duty as President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and by reason of his voluntary abandonment of said trust during the most grave circumstances attending the war. Second, by reason of the crime of having abandoned voluntarily during the said circumstances the cause of the republic and the standard of its army while holding the rank of General.

According to article 103 of the Federal Constitution the President of the court is responsible during his term of office, not only for his official crimes, faults, or omissions, but also for all misdemeanors. With regard to his official transgressions, the rule established by article 105 is that Congress shall sit as a jury to find whether the accused is or is not guilty; and if found guilty the Supreme Court of Justice shall proceed to sentence the accused.

As to common misdemeanors, article 104 lays down that Congress shall act as a grand jury to find whether the accused is indictable or not, and, if they find affirmatively, then the accused shall be made amenable to the ordinary proper tribunals.

The notoriety of Senor Ortega's absence was amply sufficient to ground a declaration that there was reason to prosecute him therefor. But, as to declaring him guilty, it was considered more regular to await until he would present himself within the limits of the republic, so as to be able to hear what he had to allege in his own defense. For this reason, and in accordance with the constitutional provisions mentioned above, Congress, in the exercise of its ample powers on the subject, declared that there was reason to prosecute said J. Gonzales Ortega for common misdemeanor, and that as regarded his official crime, the proper measures should be taken to try him when he would present himself within the republic. In January of this year he came to Zacatecas, where he was arrested and placed at the disposal of the Government, which might at that time or since have handed him over to competent tribunals for his misdemeanor and have decided on the matter of his official offense. Nevertheless, the Government deemed that it might suspend its action, as it was more important to attend to the warlike situation then and not sow discord among those who sustained the nation and withdraw attention to a matter of minor consideration. Although circumstances have since changed, it seems preferable still to adjourn the case for some time.

As the elections are soon to take place, the Government prefers to reserve for Congress to take cognizance of the responsibility of official offense. And as to the misdemeanor, as the declaration has already been made that there are grounds for prosecution, it merely remains for the Government to name the proper judge. Still, it is deemed preferable to reserve this also for a time, in order that the designation of such judge may be made by whomsoever the confidence and the votes of the people shall select as Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

When the Government postponed the case in January of this year, on account of the war, it deemed that circumstance of the war as more important than all others—than even the wish of Senor Ortega; but own, although preferring to still adjourn the case for the reasons just stated, it is anxious to avoid any reason for complaint on the part of said Ortega, should he desire to be tried at once. Hence the Citizen President postpones the case until Congress convene after the elections and the new President of the republic be inaugurated, unless Senor Ortega desire to be tried immediately.

The Citizen President orders that you make known this resolution to said Ortega, and that you acquaint the Government of his reply.

Independence and liberty. MEJIA.

The Body of Maximilian.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2, via VERA CRUZ Sept. 2.—The Austrian Admiral Tegethoff has arrived here with a Mexican escort from Vera Cruz. He has been well received by the Government. To-morrow he is to have an interview with Senor Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is very probable that the body of Maximilian will be delivered to his charge.

Cholera on Board the Liverpool Steamship Minnesota.

Rumors were afloat in the city yesterday of the prevalence of cholera on board the steamship Minnesota, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's Line, which arrived at this port from Liverpool, via Queenstown, at midnight on Monday of the present week. Upon application to the authorities, it was ascertained that the reports, although greatly exaggerated in point of figures, were in the main correct.

The surgeon of the vessel states that on the third day out from Queenstown, the sickness broke out among the steerage passengers, most of whom were Irish, and from that time until the arrival of the steamer in New York the disease continued its dread work among those whose quarters were below the deck. The symptoms were those usually attending the cholera, except that there were no "rice-water" discharges in any instance. An eminent physician connected with our Board of Health is of opinion that the sickness is simple cholera-morbus. Others believe it to be the British cholera, as they term it; while as many insist that it is the genuine Asiatic cholera, carried by the Irish immigrants from their soil, where it made its appearance recently.

The matter is under investigation, however, and the public will soon be officially informed of the truth. Yesterday evening there were but six cases of the sickness on the vessel, and it was thought probable that none of these would prove fatal. It will be seen by the subjoined list of deaths that steerage passengers and the firemen of the vessel were the only sufferers, all the officers and those of the passengers and crew who were above deck enjoying entire immunity from the disease. The steamer is lying at quarantine, and arrangements have been made for the removal of the passengers and the speedy fumigation of the vessel and contents.

LIST OF DEATHS.

Steerage Passengers.—Sept. 5, Janke Walraven, 11 years, from Holland; Sept. 6, Bernard Carroll, 7 years, from Ireland; Sept. 12, Margaret Leadon, 2 years, from Ireland; Sept. 13, Elizabeth Gamey, 50 years, from Ireland; Sept. 14, Charlotte Turner, 22 years, England; Sept. 14, Michael Bird, 75 years, Ireland; Sept. 15, Patrick Flanagan, 21 years, Ireland; Sept 15, Carl Westemberg, 25 years, Sweden; Sept. 16, Mary Bakshaw, 60 years, Ireland; Sept. 16, Ephraim Hicks, 2 years, Ireland; Sept. 16, Michael Delany, 11 years, Ireland.

Firemen.—Sept. 11, James Brough, 28 years; Sept 12, Michael Furlong, 25 years; Sept. 12 John Cooney, 31 years; Sept. 16, Patrick Bent, 36 years; Sept. 16, William Taylor, 32 years.—*N. Y. Times of to-day.*

Governor Morton on the Finances.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, has written a long letter on the national finances. He says the Democratic proposition to pay bonds on the debt in greenbacks would be clearly fatal to the credit and prosperity of the country. He argues that it is absurd to pay the debt at present. He says:—"I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to be discharged in other and better times."

A CASE OF RESTITUTION.—The special meeting of the Westmoreland Gardeners' Lodge, No. 142 (Kendal), held on the night of the 15th of August, was summoned for rather a novel purpose. It appears that some thirty-three years ago, when the Lodge did not muster so numerously, and was not so rich as at present, one of its members was entrusted with a sum of money, more than £30 sterling, for the purpose of purchasing regalia. The man was young and poor, the temptation was too strong, and neither man nor money was again heard of until last month, when a person of respectable appearance and gentlemanly deportment waited on the Secretary, and asked him to summon a special general meeting of the Lodge. This was done, curiosity was excited, and a large gathering was the result. It then came out that the person of respectable appearance and gentlemanly deportment was the missing "gardener" of thirty-three years ago, who had come all the way from America to repay in person, with ample interest, the money which he had appropriated in his poorer days.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; Erie Railroad, 44; United States Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 77½; Great Western Railroad, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—Noon.—Cotton steady, but there is more doing, and the sales to-day will probably reach 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are steady.

The City of Boston Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18.—The steamer City of Boston, from New York on the 7th, arrived to-day.

Probable Loss of a Vessel.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—A despatch received here states that the Valente, from Oporto for New York, has been lost near Madeira. No other particulars.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Philadelphia Democrats in Town.

A strong delegation of Philadelphia Democratic politicians came down this morning, consisting of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Samuel Josephs, Joseph Megary, D. C. Enos, and J. M. Maginnis. It is surmised they come to urge upon Johnson to give them assistance at the October election.

The Return.

The Presidential excursion party reached here shortly after one o'clock this morning, pretty well tired out. The President is at his post this morning, transacting business. A large number of visitors are at the White House. McCulloch is also on duty at the Treasury.

Mr. Fitz John Porter.

Fitz John Porter arrived this morning, and had an interview with General Grant. His case is under consideration, but there are legal difficulties in the way, which seem to be a bar to his request being granted, as he is no longer an officer of the army, but a civilian, and cannot be tried by court-martial.

Then the finding in his case has gone through all the regular forms, was approved by the late President Lincoln, and the vacancy has been filled, so that there seems to be no way in which the judgment in the case can be reversed or even reopened. No decision has been made in the matter yet. All the West Point influence seems to be favorable to Porter.

Suicide.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Charles H. Van Dyke, Express Messenger between this city and Niagara Falls, committed suicide in this city to-day. Depression of spirits was the cause of the act.

Arrival of the Moro Castle.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The steamship Moro Castle, from Havana, has arrived at this port.

AN EMPRESS BEWITCHING A KING.—It is said that, when at the Augsburg station, the reigning King of Bavaria respectfully kissed the hand of the Empress Eugénie, she condescended to return the compliment by kissing him on both cheeks, "a flattering distinction which her Majesty never before granted to any sovereign."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John G. Basler, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Mrs. Mary Gamble, by shooting her in the left leg, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Mary Gamble." A motion was made in arrest of judgment and for new trial.

John Blair pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a watch and chain, valued at $36, belonging to Isaac C. Stauffer. On Friday last he went into Mr. Stauffer's jewelry store, and asked to look at some watches and chains, saying that he wished to make a purchase. He was shown several, and while examining them suddenly snatched a watch and chain and ran away. He was soon caught by some citizens.

John Mead, colored, was charged with assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to commit mayhem, upon Joshua Anderson. Both are hod-carriers, and had angry words concerning mutual boasts of superiority in their work. They afterwards became reconciled, and Anderson gave Mead his hand as an evidence of his friendly intentions. Mead, instead of taking the hand in a kindly spirit, struck Adams, knocking him against a window, then choked him and bit off the end of his tongue. This was the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

The defense alleged that Anderson began the fight by laying hands upon the defendant, and that the latter knocked him down, causing him to bite his tongue. Verdict, not guilty, and each party to pay his own costs.

Sarah McIlvain was charged with malicious mischief in defacing the property of William Brown, in throwing filthy water upon it. The defendant and prosecutor are neighbors. The evidence was that Mrs. McIlvain deliberately threw black water upon the shutters of the prosecutor's house, which has made ugly and lasting stains upon the wood. Verdict, guilty.

Patrick Maguire was charged with malicious mischief in cruelty to a mule. The evidence was that the defendant was endeavoring to make two mules pull a load which they were unable to move, though in the language of the witness "they strained every muscle and nerve in their bodies," and he, becoming excited, beat one of them cruelly with a heavy board. The defense alleged that the load the mules were pulling was only an ordinary load, and one they could readily manage; that one of them shied at a little stream of water before it, and the defendant struck it but once with a stick. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—The new trial motion list was before this Court.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.

There is an increasing demand for money and the rates have advanced. Call loans range at from 5 to 6 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 99¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111⅝ for 6s of 1881; 107 for June and August 7·30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅛ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 101; and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 126, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 57¼, an advance of ¼; Minehill at 57¼, no change; and Reading at 51¼, no change. 29½ was bid for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27¾ for Catawissa preferred; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28¼ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 59½ for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 28, no change; 15 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 40 for Morris Canal; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144¾; 11 A. M., 144¾; 12 M., 145⅛; 1 P. M., 145¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is active at 6@7 per cent., and loans at lower rates have been freely marked up, and little new business done under 7. Best commercial paper sells at 6½@7; second grade, 8@9 per cent. The failure of Gill, Gilletts & Noyes, an old and highly respected tea house, is announced, with liabilities of $500,000. The loss falls upon buyers of paper, and banks having it under discount. The failure of a house in the cotton trade, having a European connection, is also reported."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

20 sh Cam & Am.......126	100 sh Read R.....b30. 51½

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New.......101	56 sh Mech Bk.......... 31½
$3600 do. New..ls..101½	10 sh Com'l Bk.......... 57½
$200 do. New..b5..101	25 sh Penna R.......ls.. 53½
$1000 do...munic..101	23 sh Leh V R.......... 57½
$1000 C & Am 6s,'83..fc.. 89	20 sh Cam & Am.......126
$301'15 Pa cp 5s.......... 99	6 do..............126

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½@111¾; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do., July, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1867, 107⅛@108⅛; 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106¾@107½; do., July, 106¾@107½. Gold, 145@145¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111½@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do. new, 107⅛@108⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¾@107½; 3d series, 106¾@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½@111¾; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; do. 7·30s, June, 106¾@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119½; do., December, 1864, 118@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115½; Gold, 144¾@145¼. Silver, 137½@140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.—The Flour Market is devoid of life, there being no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8@9·50 for old stock and new wheat extra; $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $8·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for prime Wheat is fair, and the offerings small; sales of 2000 bushels new red at $2·20@2·42, and California at $2·75. 500 bushels Rye sold at $1·50. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of yellow at $1·35; Western mixed at $1·32@1·33; 2000 bushels do. on secret terms; and 500 bushels white at $1·30. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at 55 72c. for fair and choice. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9 ₩ 64 pounds. Timothy is steady at $2·75 3, and Flaxseed at $2·75@2·85.

No. 1 Bark is scarce and higher; sales of 13 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ₩ ton.

Whisky is offered at 25c. per gallon in bond. Old Rye in bond ranges from $1·10 to $2·75 ₩ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M...............74 | 11 A. M...............78 | 2 P. M...............85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Oak Point, Vigus, Genoa, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, Havana, via Key West, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr B. Ives, Holt, Ellsworth, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr A. Campbell, Wilbur, Boston, P. Wright & Sons.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Mary A. Hyer, Etheridge, 8 days from Portland, with heading to I. Hough & Co.
Schr B. Ives, Holt, from Providence.
Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 16—6 P. M.—The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Barques Meaco, for Rio Janeiro; Thomas, for Cardenas; brigs Fanny, for Marseilles; Canima, for Salem; C. Matthews, for Boston; Omaha, for Portland; Wild Flower, for Waltham; schrs J. W. Hall, Cygnus, Surprise, W. W. Marcy, Open Sea, and Ella F. Crowell, for Boston; G. Fales, Mary Stowe, R. Strong, A. Vancleaf, for Providence; Ira Bliss and Thos. Borden, for Fall River; Village Queen, for Egg Harbor; T. Sinnickson, for Georgetown; F. St. C. Edwards, for Portland; C. F. Young, for Portsmouth; Sarah Louisa, for Biddeford; M. S. Hathaway, from Bangor, all from Philadelphia; brigs C. Miller, for Portsmouth; John Freeman, for Boston; schrs M. Pierson, for Hunter's Point; S. Morgan, for New York; L. H. Hopkins, S. J. Fort, Oneida, for Providence; H. Jandell, for Hudson; Herschell, for New York, all from Georgetown; R. Florence, from Boston for Baltimore; S. J. Hoyt, for New Haven; War Eagle, for Portland; D. Oakes, for Providence, all from Baltimore; D. B. Steelman, from Hog Island for New York; J. H. Hoyt, from Washington for Bridgeport; C. Fantauzzi, from Norfolk, and J. L. Atkins, C. H. Kirk, Eurotas, and Memento, from Virginia; Campbell and W. Hone, from Richmond; L. B. Cowperthwaite, from Georgetown, all for New York; Koret, from Baltimore for Boston; and pilot-boat Fanny, from New York.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, hence for Amsterdam, sailed from Brouwershaven 5th inst.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.

Ship Chieftain, McGuire, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 6th inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 18th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Barques Blue Nose, Rettie, and Charlotte, Gatren, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.

Barque Athena, hence for Bremen, was off Isle of Wight, no date.

Barque Villebald, Mietsell, hence for Stettin, was off Plymouth 41st ult.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, hence, at Antwerp 5th instant.

Barque Progress, Olsen, hence for Cronstadt, was in Elsinore Sound 3d inst.

Barque Jenny Achorn, Achorn, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 6th inst.

Barque Merrimac, Marshall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 28th ult.

Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, hence, at Manzanilla 29th ultimo.

Brig Insulaneren, Jansen, hence, at Swinemunde 3d instant.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Brigs A. L. Larrabee and S. P. Smith, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Rabboni, Coombs, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.

Brig G. Burnham, McLellan, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig A. M. Knight, hence for Bath, was spoken 13th inst., off Fire Island.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Executive Rashness—Republican Moderation.

From the N. Y. Times.

If Mr. Johnson were really intent upon executing the plans which are attributed to him by writers known to occupy an intimate relation the country might consider itself on the eve of revolution. It is bad enough that we are threatened with the delay of Southern reconstruction by the reopening of registration, and the postponement of the elections. But these are small matters compared with the bold strokes for power with which Mr. Johnson's scribes are trying to familiarize the country. Nothing less than a grand *coup d'état* is talked of as the finale of his conflict with Congress. The setting aside of divers laws on the alleged ground of unconstitutionality, and the scattering of Congress at the point of the bayonet, are features of the entertainment which Mr. Johnson is said to have in contemplation for the inauguration of his winter campaign.

Of course no man in the possession of his senses believes that the President, with all his rashness, seriously entertains the purposes which his newspaper friends persist in imputing to him. No man not a fool supposes that the conflict, bitter as it is, will be carried by the President to a point that would necessitate his destruction. Anything like belief in such a programme would react upon commercial confidence in a manner not to be misunderstood. For although a certain degree of nervousness exists, as the condition of the gold market proves, it proceeds rather from a general conception of the mischief which the President is perpetrating, than from any faith in the reports touching his revolutionary intentions. The reliance upon the strength of Congress and the sagacity of the people is more potent than the apprehension of Mr. Johnson's evil purposes; and hence the absence of all positive alarm. At the same time it must be admitted that for this prevailing sense of safety the country is in nowise indebted to Mr. Johnson. The cool judgment and inflexible determination of the people have enabled them to endure, as for a brief season, annoyances and measures which at any other period would have produced formidable trouble.

Upon the Republican party the effect has been almost everywhere wholesome. Some violence of language here and there appears in newspapers and in speeches, but in the main a singular moderation of temper has been observable. This has arisen from no indifference to Mr. Johnson's acts or their possible results. In regard to both there is an abundance of plain speech, and the verdict which has been rendered is not to be mistaken. But the absence of all misgiving as to the final issue—the assurance that notwithstanding all Mr. Johnson may do, the time and conditions of reconstruction will continue under the control of Congress—are facts which have kept down undue excitement, and have enabled the calm judgment of the party to assert its supremacy. Under the influence of judicious counsel, the party is rallying on impregnable ground. It refuses to entertain propositions that might endanger unity.

It evinces a marked unwillingness to encumber itself with new controversies until the vital question of national restoration be absolutely settled. For the moment occasions of difference have disappeared. Extremists hold their opinions in abeyance. The necessity of avoiding every cause of weakness or division, in order that Congress may be sustained and its plans perfected, despite the opposition and bad faith of Mr. Johnson, is universally admitted. The consequence is that the party recognizes the wisdom of the counsel that would exclude local questions, and minor questions of every sort, pending the completion of reconstruction. Till that be finished, and finished according to the letter and spirit of the law, the party is disposed to look with little favor upon whatever is calculated to produce division in its ranks. So much service, at any rate, Mr. Johnson has unintentionally rendered to the Republicans.

To this fixed purpose to discard all issues save that between the enemies and the friends of reconstruction, must be ascribed the slight attention which the recent Border State Convention has received at the hands of Republican journalists. With the general object of the Convention—the establishment of impartial suffrage in all the States—the whole party sympathizes. But there is a commendable unwillingness to encumber the party with the responsibility of propositions looking to the interference of the national Government in the State matter of suffrage. At the proper season, an amendment to the Federal Constitution may make sure the national fact of political equality, regardless of race or color. Meanwhile, however, the great work of Congress is with the excluded States, over which its authority is complete. The party cannot afford to endanger, *that* even to oblige the members of the Border State Convention.

In regard to impeachment, moreover, Republican moderation is very plainly shown. That the President's course has added immensely to the feeling in favor of that measure is indisputable. But with this increased readiness to sustain Congress even to the extent of impeachment, has come a more correct appreciation of the grave responsibility involved in the proceeding, and of the impropriety of urging or conducting it in a spirit of angry partisanship. Mr. Boutwell's address to the members of the Massachusetts Convention, the other day, failed to induce the incorporation of the impeachment project into its platform. It is positive, indeed, in its pledge to uphold Congress in every measure which events may render necessary for the peace and safety of the Union, but impeachment itself finds no place in the resolutions. The appeal of Mr. R. H. Dana doubtless contributed not a little to this result. Without uttering a syllable against the measure—without saying a word to palliate the offenses of Mr. Johnson—he insisted that on so grave a subject popular feeling should permit the House of Representatives to take the initiative with exclusive reference to national requirements, and with none to passion or partisan expediency. The Massasetts delegates adopted this view of the case, and the party in other States cannot too closely follow their example. It is for Congress to determine its own course when it resumes business. In the interim, we have need of all the prudence the party can command, to insure to Congress the moral as well as the material and political support of the State it represents.

Amnesty and Pardon.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Much interest has been felt in the country upon the question of the powers of the President to issue his late proclamation to restore the higher classes of Rebels to their rights, as well as what may be the legal effect of this action. The right of the President to do what he has done depends upon the question:—first, whether his proclamation is an act of amnesty and pardon in pursuance of legislative authority, or whether it is a pardon simply as an executive act; and secondly, whether, under the well-known rules of law, he can pardon, even in the form in which he has chosen to attempt to do. If his proclamation is an act of amnesty, then it would seem to be clear that, as the Executive, he has no power to issue it. The Constitution empowers him only "to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States"—not amnesty. Now, what is a pardon? Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Wilson (7 Peters), defines a pardon as

"An act of grace, proceeding from the power intrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has commited. It is the private, though official, act of the Executive Magistrate, delivered to the individual for whose benefit it is intended, and not communicated officially to the Court." * * *

"A pardon is a deed, to the validity of which delivery is essential, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. It may then be rejected by the person to whom it is tendered; and if it be rejected, we have discovered no power in a Court to force it upon him."

It will be seen, therefore, that the President's proclamation has none of the elements of a pardon as distinguished from an amnesty. It is not a deed to the individual exempting him from punishment. It is not a "private though official act of the Executive Magistrate delivered to the individual for whose benefit it is intended," but a public proclamation, as in terms it exempts whole classes in the community, and, if of any avail, obliterates their offenses. It does not leave to the individual the option to accept or reject its benefits, as he would have a right to do if it were a pardon. Indeed, it professes on its face to be an extension of the acts of amnesty and pardon issued by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, on December 8, 1863, March 26, 1864, and May 29, 1865, in these words:—

"I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, shall henceforth be *opened and extended* to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late Rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States."

It is, in fact, a proclamation of grace and amnesty. What, then, is an amnesty? Bouvier, in his "Law Dictionary," defines amnesty to be "An act of oblivion of past offenses, granted by the Government to those who have been guilty of any neglect or crime, usually upon condition that they return to their duty within a certain period." "Amnesty and pardon are very different." * * * * * "Amnesty is the abolition and forgetfulness of the offense; pardon is forgiveness. A pardon is given to one who is certainly guilty, or has been convicted; amnesty to those who may have been so." * * * * "Pardon is always given to individuals, and properly only after judgment or conviction; amnesty may be granted either before judgment or afterwards, and it is in general given to whole classes of criminals or supposed criminals, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity in the State. But sometimes amnesties are limited, and certain classes are excluded from their operation."

It will be observed that amnesty proceeds from the sovereign power, and not from the Executive power only, save, perhaps, in time of war, when, for the purpose of suppressing a rebellion or civil commotion, sovereign power for this purpose is vested in the Executive. Amnesty is an act of Government which in fact repeals the law which defines the crime. Pardon is the act of the Executive which remits the punishment. Pardon operates on the individual by deed; amnesty upon the community by law. All previous proclamations of pardon and amnesty by President Lincoln or Johnson were authorized by and in pursuance of an act of Congress, which act has been repealed at the late session for the very purpose of prohibiting Johnson from doing this very thing.

Chief Justice Marshall again says:—"As this power of pardon had been exercised from time immemorial by the executive of that nation whose language is our language, and to whose judicial institutions ours bear a close resemblance, we adopt their principles respecing the operation and effect of a pardon." * *

Now, acts of amnesty have been as immemorial in England as grants of pardon, and it will be found that, save when proclamations of amnesty and pardon in time of civil commotion have been issued by the King for the purpose of inducing rebels to return to their allegiance, as an exercise of the war-making power, all the English rebellions have been healed by acts of grace and oblivion coming from Parliament, sometimes, though erroneously, called "pardons by act of Parliament." Of these, being parts of the public law, Courts must take judicial notice. Marshall gives the reason for this as follows:—"The reason why a Court must, ex-officio, take notice of a pardon by act of Parliament, is that it is considered as a public law, having the same effect on the case as if the general law punishing the offense had been repealed or annulled."

In earlier times the Kings of England, borrowing the practice from the Pope, undertook to issue dispensations, both to individuals and to communities, for the commission of crimes and suspension of the execution of the laws; but the last of such dispensations was issued by James II, and cost him his throne; and in the first year of William and Mary, Parliament enacted that no such dispensation or general pardon by the King should thereafter be granted. And the first subsequent attempt has been made in this constitutional Government by President Johnson.

As illustrating the difference between pardon and amnesty, it will be observed that the Constitution empowers the President "to grant reprieves and pardons." The one power is as broad as the other. A reprieve is a stay of execution of the punishment of an offense for a limited time. A pardon is a remission of the punishment for an unlimited time. Would not the country receive, with a universal smile of derision, a proclamation to reprieve all the Southern Rebels for sixty days? Yet his constitutional power is as broad in the case of reprieve as pardon.

Presidential Intrigues at Washington—Mr. Chase Mastering the Situation.

From the N. Y. Herald.

With the appointment by President Lincoln, in 1861, of Mr. Chase to the Treasury Department, he began to engineer and zealously set himself to work for the Presidential succession. To this end the enormous political power placed in his hands of furnishing the funds necessary to carry on a gigantic war, were so skilfully managed that in the spring of 1864 he boldly claimed the right to the succession against Lincoln himself. His calculations in this view proved to be singularly defective; but he had done too much and had advanced too far to abandon his grand design. There has, consequently, been no abatement in his efforts to remove all impediments and to secure every instrument calculated to make him master of the situation in 1868.

Mr. Chase's financial system, including his one-dollar greenbacks, was skilfully contrived as the nucleus of a powerful Chase party. But in the vast disbursements of the War Office, and in the popularity acquired and likely to be acquired by our army heroes, there was something to be looked after. Mr. Cameron, as the War Secretary, was not, in this view, the man adapted to Mr. Chase's purposes. Hence the removal of Cameron and the appointment of Stanton in his place. Stanton, whatever may have been his own ambition, from the start became a zealous coworker with and confidant of the aspiring head of the Treasury. Between them the removal of General McClellan, when his popularity threatened to be dangerous, was contrived and finally accomplished; though in a very bungling and blundering way. Having thus succeeded in shelving McClellan, Stanton, in the interest of Chase, undertook the same game with Sherman, and would have displaced him but for the kindly intervention of General Grant. Politically, however, Sherman was damaged almost beyond recovery; and if now we find General Grant in a position from which he cannot turn to the right hand or the left, nor yet move straight forward, nor stand still without danger, the credit, such as it is, belongs to Mr. Chase and his faithful colaborer, Stanton.

But the entanglement of Grant in the reconstruction meshes of the War Department has involved the shelving of even the faithful Stanton, and here doubtless Mr. Chase has made good use of the confiding Mr. Johnson, and likewise in the removal of Sheridan and Sickles—the only men among the Southern military commanders whose abilities, public services, and popularity were to be feared in looking over the complications of the Presidential chess-board. It will be thus perceived that Mr. Chase may be said to have cleared the track very adroitly of some very serious obstructions, in disposing for the time being of Cameron, McClellan, Grant, Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles.

Nor do his successes in mastering the radical situation stop here. In the very outset, his management and displacement of Mr. Seward as a rival aspirant was a masterly achievement, though he did not succeed in the attempted removal of Seward from Lincoln's Cabinet. Nor must it be forgotten that upon the heels of Lee's surrender Mr. Chase, in a Southern missionary tour, secured a preëmptive claim to negro suffrage. Backed up by this power in the South, and supported by Mr. Johnson passively, and by Secretary McCulloch actively, in his financial system, Mr. Chase may surely be pronounced master of the radical situation at Washington as matters now stand. His most dangerous rivals, in their popularity and in their claims upon the public gratitude, have been set aside or neutralized by knocking their heads together. The negro vote of the South, in the next place, is a great radical card, and this belongs to Chase by right of preëmption. But all these advantages gained are only secondary to the stupendous political power pledged to Mr. Chase in the financial system which he put in motion, and which the administration is pursuing as zealously as if also pledged to its designer for the succession.

From the historical events recited, all neatly dovetailing together, and all consistently working to the benefit of Mr. Chase, we may safely conclude that he has the Republican Convention of 1868 fairly within his grasp, and that his defeat therein can be achieved only by a chain of events in the interval to next spring wholly unlooked for by Mr. Chase and his radical assistant managers. As for President Johnson's impeachment, the report and the testimony, we dare say, whatever may be Mr. Chase's obligations to Mr. Johnson, will be used in the interest of the Chief Justice as a good campaign document. Such is the gratitude of scheming politicians.

The Main Question.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Shall four millions of our countrymen be henceforth serfs and outcasts in the land of their birth, with their descendants through all generations?" Such is the great question remaining to be solved by the judgment and votes of the American people.

These four millions are not even accused of having forfeited the common rights of human nature by any crime. The gravest accusation lodged against them is that of ignorance; and this by the oracles of a faction which has systematically excluded them from common schools and made teaching them in any way a felony. No people ever welcomed instruction more eagerly or profited by it more signally than do the blacks of this country; there are more of them learning to read to-day than of the poor whites of the States wherein they mostly live; and their general anxiety to learn renders their speedy enlightenment a moral certainty. No white man is denied political rights in the South because he is ignorant; the blacks are proscribed only because they are black.

The blacks are a full eighth of the American people. They have been a fifth; they will soon fall to a tenth, and so to a smaller and smaller proportion, only because of our immense, persistent immigration, which is wholly white. They have done their full proportion of the work of clearing off the timber, fencing, and otherwise preparing the soil for civilized use, yet they own scarcely an acre or a habitation. But this is their country as well as ours: here they were born, and here they will live and die.

It is idle to talk of expelling or exterminating them. Europe tried this with the Jews through a thousand years of systematic spoliation, scourging, torture, and massacre; yet here are the Jews to-day. They were hated, scorned, cursed, reviled, execrated, worse than the blacks have ever been; pious Christians have felt it their religious duty to avenge on them the Saviour's execution; children spit on them in the market and stoned them in the street; nobles and priests conspired with popes and emperors to destroy the detested race; the Inquisition racked and burned them; the rabble hunted and robbed them; yet they outlived all, holding their ground throughout Christendom. The negro has like vitality, and will endure as they did.

The blacks will live and will remain in this their native land. Fear of their power, in view of their fewness and their poverty, would be despicable, even if it were not the basest hypocrisy. Having been dragged hither by force and violence; having been longer in America, in the average, than the whites have; having done their share to make this land habitable by and hospitable to civilized men; having fought gallantly to uphold a Government avowedly based on the inalienable rights of man, they mean to stay here and share the blessings they have worked and fought to achieve. He who, having desired the triumph of the Union in our late struggle, would now exile them to Africa or elsewhere, is at once a villain and a fool.

It is a happy circumstance that the white Republicans cannot afford to betray the blacks or deny them the rights of manhood. We do not believe those of Maryland or of Kentucky really meant to do so. They only said to each other, "There is a strong prejudice against negro suffrage, which we cannot afford to brave just yet; let us rest on emancipation for the present, and advance to enfranchisement by-and-by, when it will be easy and safe to do so." Pope's expression—"binding Nature fast in Fate"—hits their case very closely. They considered only when they could afford to be just to the negro; not suspecting that such justice was as necessary to themselves as to him. When they woke to the actual condition, they were fettered and completely in the power of their adversaries. They waited for a more favorable time to enfranchise the blacks; the Democrats did not delay for an hour the enfranchisement of the Rebels; and now their States are ruled as with a rod of iron by the paroled soldiers of Lee's, Bragg's, and Jo. Johnston's armies. Tennessee was warned in time by their fate; Missouri is preparing to follow her example; West Virginia seems inclined to hold off; and, if so, will soon be where Maryland and Kentucky now are. A party which dare not be true to itself has no right to endure.

Two years ago, one-quarter of the Republicans of Connecticut fancied that they could afford to deny the right of suffrage to the two thousand colored men who reside in their State. Last spring the State ticket and two members of Congress were beaten for want of those two thousand votes. This was a righteous retribution, so far as the Republicans who voted against manhood suffrage were concerned. And like results may be confidently expected in every State which evinces a like spirit.

"But a good many Republicans are hostile to negro suffrage."

Certainly. There were a good many Republicans hostile to emancipation. They condemned the public requirement of it at President Lincoln's hands as untimely, unwise, perilous. Again, when the blacks were summoned to bear a manly part in the war for the Union, they croaked that Kentucky would secede, all the Border States would follow her, and the nation would be no more. Their prophecies were defied, and thus the republic was saved.

The party which saved the Union by daring to be just and faithful may lose a few State elections by persistent fidelity to the vital, vivifying principle of equal rights for all men. It may even fail to elect the next President. But while any course has its perils, and the results of great political struggles are seldom obvious from the outset, we shall any how verify the Irishman's axiom that "The best way to avoid danger is to meet it half way." If we triumph on our most advanced line, our victory is conclusive; if we fail there, we shall soon recover; but if we seek to ignore manhood suffrage and are still beaten, we shall probably go to pieces.

Whether an act of Congress could operate to establish manhood suffrage throughout the whole country, we will consider in its order; but, whether in one way or another, the right of each citizen to a voice in making and modifying the laws under which he lives, must be affirmed in our platform and maintained in our canvass. In a struggle for that principle, we should have at our command the whole armory of Democracy as it is understood by publicists and defined by lexicographers; we should have the hopes and prayers of the four millions whose rights were at stake; we should have the active sympathy of the Republicans of Europe, the approval of our own consciences, and the respect of our adversaries. Better even defeat on such a platform than success won by paltering and trimming. But as emancipation and arming the blacks, though each was at first an offense to weak brethren, led to victory and safety, so manhood suffrage, heartily accepted, frankly avowed, and fearlessly defended, will bear us on to a grand, enduring, beneficent triumph, not for our party alone, but for all humanity.

The National Banks and National Currency.

From the N. Y. World.

There is profound and wide-spread dissatisfaction with our present financial and monetary system. It is inevitable that great and cardinal changes in it will be carried, in some shape or other. It behooves as well those who profit by the system as those who suffer by it to examine the ground on which they stand.

We shall resolutely oppose any violation of the faith pledged to the public creditors; but every amelioration of the oppressive system consistent with the national honor will have our hearty support. One of the first and least questionable changes to be sought, is the uprooting of the swindling, and rotting if not already rotten, national bank system. We trust there will be no war on bank capital or legitimate banking business. But every bank must stand on its own bottom; on the unbiased estimate formed by the community of its solidity and integrity. The prestige which weak and mismanaged banks derive from their connection with the Government must not much longer delude people into risks and losses like those incurred by the creditors of exploded and exploding institutions. We raise the old Democratic cry of *a divorce of the Government from the banks.* When the ill-omened nuptials were proposed, we forbade the bans, and we shall do our best to secure a dissolution of the tie.

We desire a return to the specie basis; but we do not expect to see it until Mr. Chase's brood of monsters is exterminated. The system was not devised to furnish the country with a sound currency, but to create a new market for the Government securities. In this view, it was perhaps of some utility as a means of propping the public credit amid the shocks and concussions of a great war. But it was so wrong in principle and fraught with danger, that we opposed it, as we did the arbitrary and dangerous measures which originated in the State and War Departments, which also claimed justification by temporary exigencies. However much opinions may differ respecting the merits of the banking system, nobody will dispute that it had its origin solely in the desire of the Treasury Department to create an additional market for the Government debentures. We concede its adaptation to that purpose; but it is certain it would never have been thought of as a means of supplying the country with a sound currency. This was a mere pretext. At the very best these institutions were a temporary scaffolding to the public credit, and now that the building can stand firmly without them, why should they encumber and disfigure it?

As between national bank notes and greenbacks, the greenbacks are altogether preferable. If I hold a note even of the very soundest of the national banks, its value consists in the fact that I can go to the bank and exchange it for a greenback. I can pay no debt with it unless my creditor chooses to take it; but if I tender him a greenback, I am protected from all further legal consequences of the debt. Greenbacks are therefore a better currency for the people than any other kind of irredeemable paper. The substitution of national bank notes for them must be justified, if at all, on quite other grounds than public convenience. We hope that Congress, at its next session, will forbid any further issues of them, and fix a reasonable but limited time for their withdrawal, and the substitution of as large an amount of additional greenbacks as may be required by the business of the country.

There is no reason why the Government should not have the profit of our irredeemable circulation instead of the banks. What title have the banks to the eighteen or twenty millions a year which are thus taken out of the pockets of the people? The Government absurdly gives to these banks the use of an amount of funds equal to their whole circulation. By substituting greenbacks, it would relieve the people from the burden of precisely that amount of debt. We prefer the greenbacks, indeed, only as a choice of evils, and because we are not likely for some time to return to specie payments. Probably we shall never return to them so long as the national banks are permitted to issue currency. The banks and the business community hold to each other reciprocally the relation of debtor and creditor, the community owing the banks in the aggregate more than the banks owe the community. In such a state of things, a return to specie payments cannot be *forced* without ruinous consequences. The same kind of money must necessarily be a legal tender *to* the banks and *by* them. The banks can pay their debts only by collecting from their debtors, and if they are compelled to pay in specie they will collect their dues in specie to get the means. As the community owe the banks more than the banks owe the community, this liability would bring on universal alarm and distress, and precipitate the country into a commercial convulsion from which it would take years to recover. Specie payments cannot come by any forcing process, or by any sudden, dislocating *jerk*; but only by gradual steps directed by wise foresight. The national banks, as now organized, are a hindrance and impediment, instead of a help. Let the Government issue the whole currency, and it will have complete control of it. The banks cannot then put their screws upon the people and thwart the Government, when it chooses to reintroduce payments in coin. With the bank issues out of the way, the Government can gradually assimilate the value of greenbacks to gold, and by its great facilities for obtaining the latter it can safely lead the way and set the example of specie payments without any of the jolts, shocks, or distress which a great affiliation of obstructive banks might easily occasion.

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All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

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In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

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COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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TABLE TALK.

—Some years ago, Mr. Lomax, of Netley, in Surrey, and the late Lord King, the father of the present Earl Lovelace, were walking on the lawn at Netley, and, great cronies as they were, they were deep in the discussion of politics, scandal, and passing events, or such topics as in the year on or about 1838 were available to ventilation, and likely to interest men of their standing. Suddenly a voice, considerably imbued with the graceful taint usually on the tongue of a native of the Emerald Isle, sounded close to the elbow of Mr. Lomax, and in a whining tone those syllables prayed for "the laste taste of a bit vittels." Startled out of propriety, and turning short round upon a tall beggar man, and without much choice of expression, Mr. Lomax told the suitor for charity to "go to ——," thundering forth, at the same time, that "he had relieved such a constant succession of beggars, that he had resolved to do so no more." As Mr. Lomax made this annunciation, he and his friend Lord King faced about to take another turn on the lawn, and the Irish beggar-man, leaning on his stick, came face to face with them. "Lord love yer honor," said the beggar, "is it to —— you bid me go? I've just comed from it." Mr. Lomax, amused with the cool, sly twinkle of the old man's eyes, as he stated whence he had so immediately come, asked him, in a more good-natured tone of voice, "Well, what were they doing there?" "Down on their knees they was," replied the beggar-man, "every mother's son on 'em, a praying for the arrival of Mr. Lomax, who, they said, had long been due, and a-swearing as he'd give 'em a shillin' all round in the way of drink to pay his footin', as soon as ever he come." "Here, you old humbug," said Mr. Lomax, laughing, giving him a guinea for his wit, "that's better than the shilling, should you be there to meet me."

—Among Lord Eldon's humorous answers to applications for preferment should be remembered his letter to Dr. Fisher, of the Charterhouse: on one side of a sheet of paper, "Dear Fisher, I cannot to-day give you the preferment for which you ask. I remain, your sincere friend, Eldon. Turn over;" and on the other side, "I gave it to you yesterday." This note reminds us of Erskine's reply to Sir John Sinclair's solicitation for a subscription to the testimonial which Sir John invited the nation to present to himself. On the one side of a sheet of paper it ran—"My dear Sir John, I am certain there are few in this kingdom who set a higher value on your services than myself, and I have the honor to subscribe," on the other side it concluded, "myself your obedient faithful servant, Erskine."

—When Count d'Orsay first came to England as a very young man, and was about twenty-two years of age, he was invited to dine at Holland House, where he was seated next to Lady Holland herself, who supposed that the handsome stranger was a shy young man, awe-struck by her majestic selfishness. Owing to a considerable abdominal development, her ladyship was continually leaving her napkin slip from her lap to the ground, and as often as she did so, she smiled blandly, but authoritatively, on the French count, and asked him to pick it up. He politely complied several times, but at last, tired of this exercise, he said, to her great surprise, "Ne ferais-je pas mieux, madame, de m'asseoir sous la table, afin de pouvoir vous passer la serviette plus rapidement?"

—In a very scarce book, Hal's "Parochial History of Cornwall," published at Exeter in 1750, mention is made of Killigrew, the celebrated Master of the Revels *temp.* Charles II, though he never was formally installed as Court Jester. The following anecdote will show that, at all events, he deserved the appointment even though he did not get it. When Louis XIV showed him his pictures at Paris, the King pointed out to him a picture of the Crucifixion between two portraits. "That on the right," added his Majesty, "is the Pope, and that on the left is myself." "I humbly thank your Majesty," replied the wit, "for the information; for though I have often heard that our Lord was crucified between two thieves, I never knew who they were till now."

—Old M'me Rothschild, mother of the mighty capitalists, attained the age of ninety-eight; her wit, which was remarkable, and her intellectual faculties, which were of no common order, were preserved to the end. In her last illness, when surrounded by her family, her physician being present, she said in a suppliant tone to the latter, "Dear doctor, try to do something for me." "Madame, what can I do? I can't make you young again." "No, doctor, I don't want to be young again, but I want to continue to grow old."

—Joseph Jekyll was at the same time the brightest wit and the most shameless punster of Westminster Hall in the reign of George III. One of his best displays of brilliant impudence was perpetrated on a Welsh judge, who was alike notorious for his greed of office and his want of personal cleanliness. "My dear sir," Jekyll observed, in his most amiable manner, to this most unamiable personage, "you have asked the minister for almost everything else, why don't you ask him for a piece of soap and a nail-brush?"

—Everybody knows the story of Gunter, the pastry-cook. He was mounted on a runaway horse with the king's hounds, and excused himself for riding against Alvanley by saying, "O, my lord, I can't hold him; he's so hot." "Ice him, Gunter! ice him!" was the consoling rejoinder.

—Madame de Sévigné had a German friend, the Princess of Tarente, who was always in mourning for some sovereign prince or princess. One day Madame de Sévigné, happening to meet her in colors, made a low courtesy, and said, "Madame, je me rejouis de la santé de l'Europe."

—Lady Wallace sent a very civil message to Mr. Harris, the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, offering him her comedy for nothing. Mr. Harris observed that her ladyship knew the exact value of it.

—Lord Alvanley wrote to a friend, "I have no credit with either butcher or poulterer; but if you can put up with turtle and turbot I shall be happy to see you."

—Louis XIV, playing at backgammon, had a doubtful throw; a dispute arose, and the surrounding courtiers all remained silent. The Count de Grammont happened to come in at that instant. "Decide the matter," said the King to him. "Sire," said the Count, "your Majesty is in the wrong." "How," replied the King, "can you thus decide without knowing the question?" "Because," said the Count, "had the matter been doubtful, all these gentlemen present would have given it for your Majesty."—*London Society.*

—The Petersburg *Index*, asserting that General Pryor, now of New York, is "as good a radical as Theodore Tilton," says that there are in that city "twenty respectable witnesses to the fact that he has long since indorsed the Congressional action in reference to the South." The Richmond *Enquirer* "hopes the *Index* is mistaken."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

COMMISSION ON SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.—Yesterday afternoon the Commission to superintend the building of a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street held a meeting, Mr. John Welsh in the chair, and Mr. Dropsie acting as Secretary.

A motion was made "that the quorum of this Committee be fixed at nine members."

Mr. Phillips moved to amend "Provided, That no contract, appropriation, or payment shall be made by authority of a less number than a majority of the whole number of the Commission."

After some discussion the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Phillips, of the Committee on Law, made the following report:—

To the Commission for building a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street—Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Law respectfully report, that they employed William M. Meredith Esq., to represent the Commission in the suit by the city to restrain them by a bill in equity from building the bridge; that the case was argued by Mr. Lynd, the City Solicitor, and Mr. Meredith, on September 2, 1867, before Judge Read, and on the following day the bill of the city was dismissed. Mr. Lynd has stated that he will appeal to the Supreme Court. Your Committee state that it is the opinion of your counsel, as also their opinion, that the city has no case.

Mr. Wetherill desired to know if, under the circumstances, the Commission had law enough on their side to proceed with the work?

Mr. Phillips said that if the decision of Judge Read should be reversed by the Supreme Court, the Commission would have no power.

Mr. Dropsie was of the opinion that the city had no case, and he had no doubt of the power of the Commission to proceed at once with the work.

Mr. Lawson moved that the Committee on Plans be instructed to advertise for proposals for plans and estimates for the construction of the bridge. Agreed to.

The subject of employing an architect and superintendent was discussed, but no final action was taken.

Mr. Wetherill desired to know how the expenses of the Commission are to be paid?

Mr. Welsh, Chairman, stated that if the acts of the Commission are legal and right, the Councils would have to make an appropriation.

Mr. Wetherill moved that an application be made to Councils for an appropriation of $1500 to defray the expenses of the Commission. Adopted.

Mr. Mann submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the officers of this Commission be instructed to communicate to Councils the action taken by the Supreme Court, dismissing their bill, and to request the co-operation of Councils to carry into effect the laws relative to the duties of this Commission; and further, to take such action as will afford us the benefit of the attendance of the Mayor and President of each Council at our meetings, and the aid and assistance of the Chief Engineer, to superintend and direct, as is contemplated and required by existing laws. Adjourned.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING.—A meeting of Sunday School teachers, superintendents, and friends of the cause was held at the Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, last evening. Matthew Newkirk, Esq., presided, and the opening prayer was given by Rev. Mr. Barnitz. A portion of sacred Scripture was read by Rev. Mr. Torrence, and the exercises then opened formally by an address from the pastor of the Church, Rev. A. A. Willitts, giving a comprehensive view of Sabbath School work, and urging those engaged in it to persevere and continue. He was followed by Rev. G. A. Peltz, who gave some interesting hints regarding the establishment of adult Sunday Schools, illustrating the subject by facts drawn from his own experience.

At the conclusion of Mr. Peltz' remarks, Rev. Alfred Taylor gave some illustrations of the plan of teaching Sunday Schools by the use of the blackboard. The attendance was large, and the proceedings quite interesting. There were representations present from most of the religious denominations of the city.

This afternoon the same gentlemen will address a meeting to be held in the church at 3 o'clock, as will also Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., and Rev. Ralph Wells, of New York. The meetings promise to all prove interesting and beneficial.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Isaac Rosenberry, nineteen years old, while at work yesterday at Stuart, Peterson & Co.'s stove manufactory, had one of his feet dreadfully burned by his shoes becoming partially filled with melted iron.

Hugh Harrison, forty-two years old, residing near Front and Catharine streets, fell from a scaffold yesterday, at Broad and Lombard streets, and had a leg broken.

Joseph Stevenson, colored, residing at No. 1010 Hines street, had a leg broken yesterday, on a steamboat, while coming from New York.

George Hubbard, colored, was run over by a passenger car last evening, at Third and Market streets, and had one of his legs crushed.

Robert Chase, while on the roof of a two-story house, yesterday, at Seventeenth and Vine streets, fell off and broke three of his ribs. He resides at No. 318 S. Fifteenth street.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Just one year ago Edward Dougherty was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of assaulting Sergeant Broomall, of the Third District Police, with a knife, by which his life was endangered. Dougherty was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but yesterday he made his appearance on the streets, and, in connection with another man, was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets, on the charge of violently assaulting a colored woman named Ann Watkins. Being taken to the Union Street Station, the men were locked up for a hearing. Dougherty was then asked how he got out of prison, and said that the Judge who sentenced him reconsidered his action, and reduced the term of imprisonment to one year.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.—Last evening there was a fire at Lardett's & Co.'s dyeing establishment, No 910 Sansom street, which was accompanied by an explosion of what was supposed to be benzine. The noise created considerable alarm in the neighborhood, but not much damage was done. A loss of several hundred dollars was sustained.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—The Treasurer of the Lincoln Institution for Soldiers' Orphans desires to acknowledge the receipt of $134·60, through Mr. Samuel Kenyon, Treasurer of the St. Mark's Literary Institute, Frankford, being the proceeds of a tea party held in Frankford on Christmas, 1866.

—Captain Ignatius Stevens, of Gorham, Maine, who died suddenly a short time since, has bequeathed to Waterville College $1000, out of respect for the memory of his pious father.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

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(Established in 1818.)

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HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·41	MOON RISES	9·11
SUN SETS	6·04	HIGH WATER	4·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 3
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Arago	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Sept. 19
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Col London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 21
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 21
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Anna, Morrow, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, Boston, Audenried & Co.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr F. Edwards, Godfrey, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Brown, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Elvie Davis, Wheaton, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr T. Booz, Somers, Newport, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, Boston, do.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Washington, do.
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, Lynn, do.
Schr H. Prescott, Freeman, Hyannis, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, Marblehead, do.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Wilmington, Hammett & Neill.
Schr R. S. Miller, Henderson, Marblehead, Street & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Had NE. winds the entire passage.
Brig Lizabel, Panno, from Swan Island, via Boston, 4 days, with guano to captain.
Brig Eledona, Smith, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Valiant, Wright, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Gen. John Cropper, Houston, 3 days from Pocomoke river, with plank to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, 2 days from Laurel, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Sallie Vessey, Foster, 1 day from New Castle, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 3 days from Pocomoke river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr T. Booz, Somers, from Boston.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Miller, Henderson, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, from Boston.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr E. Davis, Wheaton, from Boston.
Schr T. G. Smith, Blake, from Boston.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Portsmouth.
Schr H. Prescott, Freeman, from Portland.
Schr F. Edwards, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, from Jersey City.
Schr Ruth Baker, Knight, from New York.
Steamer F. Franklin, McKaig, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Warrior, Davis, hence, at Shediac 26th ult.
Brig Anna, Bruno, hence, at Pillau 30th ult.
Brig Manzanilla, Magune, from Calais for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 16th inst.
Schrs S. M. D. Scull and J. A. Griffin, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, hence for Lynn, at Newport 14th inst.
Schr Albert Fields, Pettit, hence, at Norfolk 14th instant.
Schr Bonny Ives, Holt for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.
Schrs A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer; Northern Light, Moore; and R. Seaman, Seaman, hence, at Boston 14th instant.
Schrs Paugussett, Waples; A Bartlett, Bartlett; and E. Ewing, Ewing, hence, at Georgetown 16th inst. The E. Ewing sailed to return.
Schrs W. Kallahan, Clark; W. Walton, Reeves; J. H. Rapp, Cole; and Pathway, Haley, hence, at Washington 16th inst.
Schr Wm. A. Crocker, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.
Steamer New York, Marshall, hence, at Georgetown 16th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 14th inst.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Executors of STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, dec'd., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the said Executors, No. 304 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 13 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
	Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31§

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S , PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, CHARLES F. COFFIN, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw§ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY
DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.	10,589 Trowers, mounted
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowsers, Footmen's.
10,202 Uniform Coats, irregular.	23,170 pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,460 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
53.76 Knit Jackets.	151 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,600 Shirts.
21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined	300 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, infantry.	49,437 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps.
	75 Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.
Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M:—

100 Horses.	200 Mules.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.	50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.	600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.	100 Saddle Blankets worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.	100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.	100 Double Trees, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.	400 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.	200 Horse Brushes, worn
200 Curry Combs, worn.	100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.	100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.	100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.
Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
9 9 12t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.
The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 24½ " " Loaded Shell.
" 18¾ " " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.
3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2332 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.
Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35¼ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.
Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.,
BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, September 24, 25, and 26, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Being the first Exhibition held in their new and magnificent Hall, on BROAD, near Spruce street, which will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion; with a band of music in attendance every evening.
Competition for premiums open to all. Contributions respectfully solicited, and each contributor will be furnished with free tickets of admission.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season tickets (not transferable), $1.
Members' tickets may be had from HENRY A. DREER, Treasurer, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.
D. R. KING, President.
A. W. HARRISON, Recording Secretary. 9 17 9t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH........Manager Lessee.
SECOND WEEK
of the most elaborate spectacle
EVER PRODUCED IN THIS CITY,
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
WITH
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
Mad'lle PEPITA, Mad'lle REGAL
MAD'LLE TRESSO ANTONENO,
PREMIER DANSEUSE ASSOLUTE,
Together with the following
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
Act I.—THE INCANTATION SCENE.
Act II.—THE CRYSTAL CASCADE.
Never before attempted in this city.
Act III.—THE ILLUMINATED PALACE,
WITH
"AMAZONIAN MARCH—40 YOUNG LADIES.
Act IV.—GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
Revealing the
PALACE OF DEW DROPS
IN THE CORAL REALMS OF THE STALACTA,
a scene for grandeur and beauty never before witnessed in this city.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
Commencing at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1½.
PRICES AS USUAL.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
The public are respectfully informed that, in order to give the residents of adjacent towns an opportunity of witnessing the gorgeous spectacle of
THE BLACK CROOK,
arrangements will be made with the different Railroad Companies to run Special Trains for the accommodation of all who are desirous of enjoying this magnificent entertainment, which will close every evening at 10½ o'clock, giving all an opportunity of witnessing this truly magnificent spectacle, and return home at a seasonable hour. 9 16 6t
Box Sheet open at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, and Box Office at the ACADEMY from 10 until 3 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GLORIOUS COMEDY.
SIMULTANEOUS TEARS AND LAUGHTER.
THIS EVENING,
"CASTE."
The Hon. George d'Alroy......Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles......Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Esther Eccles......Miss JOSIE ORTON
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SECOND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF JULIA DEAN.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL TO-NIGHT,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 18, 1867,
LUCRETIA BORGIA and THE LOVE CHASE.
JULIA DEAN as......Lucretia Borgia and Constance
Mr. Lawlor as......Gennaro and Wildrake
Aided by the Full Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN,
ONLY NIGHT OF "ION."
In rehearsal, "THE DUKE'S WAGER."
MONDAY—E. EDDY and HENRIETTA IRVING.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
THIRTY-THIRD REPRESENTATION OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple Transformation Scene, etc., the whole constituting a uniformity of excellence unequalled in the production of this or any other play.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS........Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD........Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.
WITH
SANFORD,
EPH. HORN,
FRANK MORAN,
And the Largest and
MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ADMISSION TO THIS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT HALL IN AMERICA:—
Parquette and Dress Circle........50 cents
Family Circle........25 cents
Private Boxes........$5 each
Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge. 9 18tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
Encouraged by large and enthusiastic audiences,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2·30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12, 25 cents.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Balcony reserved for colored persons, 25c.
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 16 tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
"BURNETT'S" LAST WEEK.
Large and Fashionable Audiences kept roaring with laughter at this great artist's entertainments.
ALF. BURNETT, ALF. BURNETT,
Gives an entire change of faces and characters.
TEN NEW FUNNY AND STARTLING CHANGES.
Reproducing "Woman's Rights" and retaining "Nasby."
MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
Evening, commence at 8. Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c. 9 16 6t

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

Who's To Be Cheated?

An electioneering document is before us, written by an ostensible Republican, and favoring the election of Judge Sharswood. As a specimen of the style of argument being used to seduce Republicans into the support of this judicial aspirant, the paper is worthy of a moment's notice. It assumes that Judge Sharswood does not endorse the platform upon which he is running, and which is put forth to the world as the formal declaration of principles of the party which has made him its standard-bearer! It says:—"We do not hold him" (Sharswood) "answerable for the folly or the faults of their platform. He did not write it. He does not adopt it; he is not bound by it either actually or constructively; and he, therefore, ought not to be affected by it. *If he endorsed the principles announced by this Convention, swallowing all like a fire-eater, no honest man should vote for him.* For heaven's sake, save us from the curse of a party-political judge. He has, however, nothing to do with it, and it has nothing to do with him."

This is certainly a very strange position to assume. Somebody is evidently to be grossly deceived. The Democrats have nominated Judge Sharswood upon a certain platform, a platform adopted for this specific nomination; he has accepted the nomination, without dissenting in the least from a single expression contained in the platform; and his party supporters are therefore fully justified in believing that he *does* accept and endorse it to the fullest extent. But if the assertion of this electioneering document be true, the Democrats are being "sold" in the most wholesale manner. Judge Sharswood "does not adopt" the platform, and "is not bound by it either actually or constructively," and "has nothing to do with it!"

On the other hand, if he really does indorse the platform, as we have no doubt he does, then all Republicans who may be deluded into giving him their votes by such false appeals as this now before us, will be taken in and done for in the most thorough manner. They will have voted for a man accepting and representing principles at deadly war with all their convictions of right and justice—one whom, in the language of this address, "No honest man should vote for." As we have said, therefore, *somebody* is being cheated. Who is it? Are the Democrats deceived in their man? Are they supporting, and straining every nerve to elect, a man who does not believe as they do? who refuses to indorse their platform and does not stand upon it? Is Judge Sharswood occupying a false position and playing a double part? Is he allowing himself to be represented in one light to the Democratic party to get their votes, and in another to Republicans to get theirs? If he is, then he is not a fit man for Judge, and no honest man of either party should vote for him. Much as we despise the Democratic platform, and dangerous as we regard its doctrines, we would much rather support a candidate standing squarely upon it, than one occupying such a position as in this document is ascribed to Judge Sharswood. Give us at any time a man who knows where he is and what he believes, in preference to a trickster and a fence-straddler.

But in justice to Judge Sharswood, we must say that there is not the slightest ground to suppose that he occupies the position ascribed to him in this electioneering document. In accepting the nomination, as he has done, without the slightest protest against the platform upon which he was nominated, he has given the best possible evidence that he indorses that platform—evidence which is universally accepted as conclusive by all parties. If he did not indorse it, if he were not willing to accept it as an authoritative exposition of his views upon the points covered by it, he would be bound, as an honest man, to say so in some public manner. This he has never done; and therefore he is justly to be held as adopting and standing on the platform of the party whose candidate he is. Were additional evidence necessary, it might be found in the long expressed and entertained political views of Judge Sharswood—views which could hardly have found a more fitting expression than is contained in the Democratic platform. The platform is fitted to the candidate and the candidate to the platform.

We may, therefore, justly denounce this attempt to represent Judge Sharswood as not endorsing the platform, as a piece of political demagoguism of no ordinary atrocity—nothing less, in fact, than an endeavor to obtain votes under *false pretenses*. Every Republican who feels inclined, on personal, or other grounds, to vote for him, may rest assured that his ballot, if so given, will be taken in Pennsylvania and elsewhere as a vote for the abhorrent and accursed doctrines of the Democratic platform. Not only that, but it will be taken as a vote to uphold that bad man in the Presidential chair—whom Heaven, for our sins, has imposed as a sore judgment upon us—in his high-handed course of usurpation and disregard of the Constitution. Such will be its inevitable effect. No disclaimers will avail. No sentimental twaddle about keeping the judiciary out of politics will have any mitigating effect. A vote for Sharswood is a vote for the Democratic platform, for the Democratic party, and for Andrew Johnson!

Pennsylvania Insulted.

From our knowledge of the class of men who were to manage the Antietam celebration yesterday, we did not expect much loyalty or much courtesy, but even our estimate of Mr Johnson fell far short of its realization. By his conduct he heaped a deliberate insult on the proud State of Pennsylvania; he did so in a pointed and obtrusive manner, and by so doing has indirectly insulted every citizen of our Commonwealth. We cannot calmly look at the conduct of the President yesterday. We have too much State pride, we love Pennsylvania too dearly, we are too fond of her dignity, and cherish too highly a sense of what is due to her honor, to tamely let her be slighted even by a President. The ceremonies were, taken altogether, what we anticipated. Let our readers look at his conduct. The oration was concluded, and the crowd called loudly for Governor John W. Geary. The sympathies of the loyal masses, of the serried ranks that had stood on that ground five years before, were not satisfied with the address of Governor Bradford. They wanted some declaration of those principles which had hallowed the site of the monument. But the programme, arranged by a Johnson *clique*, had been intended to prevent the utterances of any but those who were slaves to the Presidential policy. The "gag" was a strong one, but the people threw the schemes of the politicians to the winds, and loud and long calls for our Governor filled the air. Finding it impossible to proceed unless Geary made a speech, the leaders of the manœuvre called upon the Governor and requested him, as a favor, to quiet the tumult of the multitude. He did so, by requesting, as a favor to himself, that the programme might be carried out. Then, and not till then, did the crowd consent to hear Mr. Johnson. The contrast between the reception meted out to the two must have been painfully apparent to the would-be autocrat. One the head of the nation, the other the head of a State; and the National Executive thrown aside, while honor was heaped upon a local officer. The lessons taught are not to be mistaken—the highest officer, without principle, is less respected than the lowest, if he be a sober, honest, and patriotic man. In return for the courtesy of General Geary, how did this elegant Chesterfield behave? He gave full evidence of his early education. It needs no maudlin humor to have him prove that he was of the "poor white trash," and that he spent his best years in their society. The moment he had finished his speech, and as Governor Geary rose to address the crowd, the President with his suite retired from the platform, and left the vicinity. The Governor of Pennsylvania was not worthy of their attention. What did they care for him, even though he did represent our great Commonwealth? They had said all they desired, and now was a chance to insult our Executive in the presence of that crowd which had been calling for him. And they hastened to avail themselves of it. But the attempt only rebounded on themselves, and the wild enthusiasm which greeted Geary testified that the throng did him the more honor because of the attempted Executive insult. The truth of the matter is, that the President visited Antietam to make a political harangue. He had the whole programme arranged to use the occasion for political effect. But the voice of the people prevented the consummation of the scheme. His speech was cut short by the evident preference for Geary, and, enraged, he endeavored to insult our Governor, and through him the State. In October Pennsylvania will show whether her proud spirit, which never yet brooked an insult, will tamely receive it from this ill-mannered madman of Tennessee.

A Cold and Sinister Speech.

The speech of President Johnson at the Antietam celebration yesterday was more remarkable for what it omitted than for what it contained. There was no allusion in it to the cause that lay beneath that great struggle, no recognition of the fact that the patriot soldiers who lie underneath the sod there fell in defense of freedom and an imperilled country, no generous meed of gratitude for their sublime devotion and immortal valor. All was as cold and unsympathetic as though a traveller from some distant land were languidly moralizing over a battle-field of which he knew nothing save that brave men fell "on both sides." Far other and different was that brief but immortal speech made by the great martyr of our cause, Abraham Lincoln, on a similar occasion, at Gettysburg. *That* was all alive with sympathy for the cause of humanity and liberty and native land, in defense of which our sleeping dead gave up their precious lives. We do not wonder that our heroic soldiers hungered to hear something besides these cold and unsympathetic words of Andrew Johnson, and that they insisted upon a speech from Governors Geary and Fenton.

The Difference Between "Carnage" and "Murder."

As all the world has read this morning, among the hymns sung yesterday afternoon, at the dedicatory exercises on the battle-field of Antietam, was one containing the following stanza:—

"Here, where the flash and roar
Battle and *carnage* bore
Over the main,
Soft on your lowly bed,
Rest your fame laurel'd head,
Our noble patriot dead,
By treason slain."

Both of the hymns sung on the occasion were composed by the Rev. Edward Meyer, of this State, who served during the war as a chaplain in the Union army. When the hymns were first submitted by Mr. Meyer to the committee having the matter in charge, the stanza given above read as follows:—

"Here, where the flash and roar
Battle and *murder* bore
Over the main," etc.

It will doubtless be a matter of surprise to the public to be informed that the committee at once protested in the most earnest manner against the use of the word "murder," and after several consultations between them and Mr. Meyer, the latter was obliged to substitute for this truthful epithet the milder one of "carnage!" This action on the part of the committee needs no explanation, and but little comment. The members of that august body, whoever they may be, are very mealy-mouthed, and desire to be excessively smooth-spoken. For all the world they would not permit the utterance of a single word at which the most unregenerated and least reconstructed Rebel could by any chance or possibility take offense. Such delicacy of feeling is, indeed, rare—such tender regard for the sentiments of men who on that very field of blood were guilty of the most stupendous crime of the century, is, indeed, magnanimous! The only marvel is, that the committee did not object *in toto* to the singing of hymns on the occasion, lest it should savor of sacrilege thus to celebrate one of the most disastrous defeats which "the lost cause" ever sustained.

Two Significant Speeches.

Below we publish in connection the speech delivered by the late President Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, and that of Andrew Johnson delivered yesterday at Antietam. Let the people read and compare them, noting the full-hearted, overflowing patriotism and devotion to liberty of the one, and the cold, non-committal, pointless platitudes of the other.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM.

My fellow-countrymen:—In appearing before you it is not for the purpose of making any lengthy remarks, but simply to express my approbation of the ceremonies which have taken place to-day. My appearance on this occasion will be the speech that I will make. My reflections and my meditations will be in silent communion with the dead whose deeds we are here to commemorate. I shall not attempt to give utterance to the feelings and emotions inspired by the addresses and prayers which have been made, and the hymns which have been sung. I shall attempt no such thing.

I am merely here to give my countenance and aid to the ceremonies on this occasion, but I must be permitted to express my hope that we may follow the example which has been so eloquently alluded to this afternoon, and which has been so clearly set by the illustrious dead, when we look on your battle-fields and think of the brave men on both sides who have fallen in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves. Yes, who sleep in silence and peace after the conflict has ceased.

Would to God we of the living could emulate their example as they lie sleeping in their tombs, and live together in friendship and peace! (Applause.) You, my fellow-citizens, have my earnest wishes, as you have had my efforts in times gone by, in the earliest and most trying perils, to preserve the union of these States, to restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country, and you shall have my last efforts in vindication of the flag of the republic and of the Constitution of our fathers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

Broad Street.

Philadelphia, September 10, 1867.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

On SEPTEMBER 18,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9 11 7t **GEO. H. BOKER, SECRETARY.**

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN **LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.**

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

☞ NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD, BELOW WALNUT STREET.

The swimming department will close SATURDAY, the 21st instant. The last ladies' class will meet at 10 A. M. on that day.

THE INSTITUTION WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON OCTOBER 14.

The first class of young ladies for Light Gymnastics at 3 P. M., Monday, October 14.

The first class of boys for General Gymnastics at 4 P. M., Tuesday, October 15.

For classes in Parlor Skating, Dancing, etc. etc., see circulars. 9 14 5t

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.

Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.

Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ RECEPTION OF THE

RT. REV. JAMES F. WOOD, D. D.,

BISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA,

By the Rev. Clergy and Laity, on his Return from Rome,

Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867,

AT THE

GROUNDS OF ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

CHIEF MARSHAL,
FRANK McLAUGHLIN.
Special Aids. **Special Aids.**

BAND—STANDARD BEARER.

FIRST DIVISION—JOHN McBRIDE, Marshal.

To be composed of Beneficial Societies.

BAND—STANDARD BEARER.

SECOND DIVISION—GEORGE J. WHITE, Marshal.

To be composed of Literary Societies.

BAND—STANDARD BEARER.

THIRD DIVISION—JOS. A. DONNELLY, Marshal.

To be composed of Sodalities.

BAND—STANDARD BEARER.

FOURTH DIVISION—JNO. B. COLAHAN, Marshal.

To be composed of the Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

BAND—STANDARD BEARER.

FIFTH DIVISION—D. B. KELLY, Marshal.

Will be composed of Catholic Citizens generally, not attached to any of the foregoing Societies. Those on foot will form on the avenues within the square, right resting on the north.

At one o'clock, precisely, the Chief Marshal will order the Procession to move, and proceed over the following route:—

File past the Episcopal residence, six abreast, down Eighteenth, and out Market street to Lancaster Pike road, and along the same to the grounds of St. John's Orphan Asylum. On arriving there, the Procession will pass in review before the Right Rev. Bishop, and the Divisions will take such positions as may be assigned them by the Chief Marshal, in front and surrounding the platform.

An Address of Welcome to the Right Rev. Bishop, from the Rev. Clergy and Laity, will be made by the Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter. It is expected that the Right Rev. Bishop will address the assemblage, and at its conclusion the Procession will disperse.

FRANK McLAUGHLIN, Chief Marshal.

W. J. POWER, Secretary. 1t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BOND HOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE GREATEST SEWING MACHINE of the age is that made by the AMERICAN SEWING, OVER-SEAMING, AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Exhibition and Salesrooms, S. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where the public are respectfully requested to call and examine the only perfect Sewing Machine ever offered to the public—strong language, but entirely true, and worthy of the great Philadelphia Home Manufacture. 9 13 4ptf

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected **CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.** It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York. 1 10wsm

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 8mw

☞ SKIN DISEASES!

"Use Swayne's Ointment."
Have You Tetter?
"Use Swayne's Ointment."
Have you Scald Head?
"Use Swayne's Ointment."
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"Use Swayne's Ointment."

A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.

Swayne's Ointment

Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,

J. Hutchinson Kay,

S. W. Corner Fifth and Chesnut Streets,

Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured

"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,"

Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "Swayne's Ointment" has done for him. [3 2 mwf4p

Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STATEMENT

OF THE

BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

AUGUST 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in CASH $200,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	1,360 15
Cash in Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank	2,549 19
Cash in First National Bank	4,581 86
Cash in hands of Agents	1,312 17
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	162,187 50
Personal Property	4,191 28
Loaned on call (secured by United States Government Bonds at par)	41,350 00
Premiums due	585 00
	$218,120 06

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company and not acted upon, probably no claim	$1,000 00

INCOME.

Cash Premiums received	27,915 29
Premium Notes, Lake and Canal Risks	585 00
Amount of Premiums earned	11,320 08
Amount of interest money received	6,667 72

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	5,021 73
Amount of expenses during the year, including organization expenses, and supplies for one year at least	12,865 03
Amount of Taxes Paid	236 20

WM. G. FARGO, PRESIDENT.

HENRY T. SMITH, SECRETARY.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

AGENTS,

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

9 18 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, September 23,

With the Largest Assortment

OF

SILVER-WARE

WHICH THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED, INCLUDING NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS, NEVER BEFORE SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA. 9 18 wfm3mrp

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR

DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM

WINDOW CURTAINS,

LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.

Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in

RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,

NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,

French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 18 ws6t **NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.**

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of Pennsylvania, ss.:

At Philadelphia, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1867.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE FERDINAND SMITH, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOSHUA L. BAILY, Assignee, etc.

To the creditors of said Bankrupt. 9 18 w3t

460 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 87 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,926 92
Freight	549,672 89
Telegraph	1,416 23
Mail's	12,140 00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205 44
" " Men	34,677 97
	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089 58
Repair of Track	109,767 94
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.	50,964 44
Offices and Stations	54,907 80
Conductors, Engineers, etc.	33,294 73
Trains	15,486 92
Net Earnings to balance	807,508 03
	$1,203,038 95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32¾ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·92) 32¾ per cent. ($157,564·42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *surest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

In Philadelphia,

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware,

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

NEW YORK.

August 30, 1867. 9 16 mwf3t

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased **$600,000** of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 53 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 1m

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210·08	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$231·28	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$188·93	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$209·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$85·08	do	do.	5 ⅜ cent. 10-40s.
$204·08	do,	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180·43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issues.
$174·43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m **DE HAVEN & BRO.**

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The good people of the Methodist persuasion living in the neighboring city of Camden seem determined to be well supp'ied with churches. Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of another new church was laid with imposing services. The lot selected is at the corner of Pearl and Cooper streets, and the church, to be known as the "Tabernacle," will be built of brick, with marble base. It will be plain in style, neat in finish, and free for all who desire to worship God in sincerity and truth. The size of the house is to be sixty feet front by eighty feet deep. The model adopted is the Cobocksink Church of this city. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Hickman, is one of the very best men living in New Jersey, and he will carry the enterprise through to a successful completion.

The congregation is at present worshiping in a plank building of capacious dimensions, which was erected for temporary use. The services of the laying of the corner-stone of the new church were held in the large plank building, a large number of people, principally ladies, being present. Rev. Jefferson Lewis, P. E. of Camden District, presided. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. C. H. Whitecar, of Camden, and Revs. T. A. Fernley and A. Cookman, of this city. Eight or ten other clergymen took part in the exercises. The sum of about $800 was raised towards the building fund. Altogether, the occasion was a great success.

BOLD ROBBERY.—At an early hour on Sunday morning Mrs. Vance, residing on Bridge avenue, above Fifth street, was awakened by hearing footsteps in the entry of her dwelling. On sitting up, she perceived a light approaching; thinking it was her father-in-law, who sleeps in the back portion of the dwelling, she did not consider it of any moment. The light approached nearer, and she became confounded at the sight of two strange faces, both blacked. She asked the robbers what they wanted. "Money," was the reply. One of them caught Mrs. Vance by the arm, and pulled her out of bed, desiring her to show them where the money was concealed. She procured a book which contained a $20 and $10 gold piece. The rascals then threw the mattress on the floor, and secured a tin box which was concealed beneath. This they emptied of its contents, which consisted of about two hundred dollars in gold and greenbacks, and a thousand dollar bond. They then made off. Mr. Vance thinks they were white men with their faces blackened. How they entered the house is a mystery not yet solved. No evidences were discovered of their breaking in, and the only plausible supposition is that they slipped in the back door in the morning, and were concealed in the house all day. No trace has as yet been discovered of the thieves or the missing property. Detectives are engaged in ferreting out the offenders.

A DEVOTEE TO JERSEY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday a man named John Clausen, residing in Philadelphia, visited Camden for the purpose of seeing some friends. The streets between the river and the house he was bound for are lined with liquor shops. The temptation was too great for John, who is a son of the Emerald Isle, and he visited several. Before he had succeeded in going three squares towards his destination he became drunk; so much so that he had no idea which way he was travelling. In consequence, he wandered about the city in all directions, and finally cast anchor at a drinking house on Spruce street. He desired another glass of the ardent. The proprietor refused. John became noisy and very profane. This was unbearable, and the owner of the saloon ejected him. This raised the ire of the crazed individual, and his curses were loud and deep. A crowd collected. This attracted the attention of a policeman, who escorted the devotee to Jersey lightning to the lock-up. When he became conscious a fine was imposed, and he was permitted to depart.

HORSE STEALING.—Peter Wyman, residing near Mount Ephraim, is the possessor of a noble horse. One of the hands employed on the farm envied him. He deliberately opened the door, harnessed up the nag, and drove to Camden. Mr. Wyman, as soon as he discovered his loss, mounted another animal and started in pursuit. He followed the thief to this city, and found the horse tied to a post at one of the hotels. A watch was set for the knight of the halter, but he failed to make his appearance. The horse was taken home. If the thief makes his appearance in Camden he will receive New Jersey justice.

Martin Shuberts, residing between Chew's Landing and White Horse, also had a nag stolen from him by one of his farm hands. The horse was recovered, but the thief escaped.

A COUNTRYMAN IN TROUBLE.—When persons from the rural districts come "to town," they are mostly under the impression that they can do as they please. An example of this kind was found in an individual who drank seventy-five cents worth of various concoctions at a saloon on Federal street, and refused to pay for them. His friends remonstrated with him, but their arguments were of no avail. One of his companions then came forward and handed over the cash. The party then left. While on the pavement adjoining they became noisy, the rustic above mentioned particularly so. A policeman requested him to keep quiet. He commenced to curse everything and everybody. The officer conveyed him to the Station House, which considerably sobered him. The usual fine was inflicted, and he proceeded on his way.

A MEAN ACTION.—It is astonishing what mean things men will sometimes commit. Yesterday two little boys were wheeling a barrow of chips along Penn street, near Fifth. Two men—unworthy of the name—approached. One upset the wood, and the other amused himself by knocking it down the hill and in all directions. Officer Johnston arrested them, and put them under lock and key, where they deserve to remain for some time.

UNIFORMING THE POLICEMEN.—The expediency of uniforming the policemen of Camden is being discussed by all classes of the community. When the small force—only eight officers to 20,000 inhabitants—is taken into consideration, the expense would be immaterial, while the metropolitan look it would give to the city would have the effect of conveying to visitors that the city was growing in importance, and was keeping pace with her sister city in adopting all new innovations.

ROWDIES.—The habit of loafing on the corners is still indulged in by a crowd of boys and men. Ladies are insulted almost nightly. The Mayor has given strict orders to arrest all offending parties. So beware, ye gentlemen who most do congregate in the vicinity of Plum and Federal streets, on Fourth.

YOUNG OFFENDERS.—Two boys, named respectively Fish and Price, were before Mayor Cox yesterday charged with breaking open the store of Mr. Davenport, at the Camden Woollen Mill, and abstracting the contents of the money-drawer. They were held for trial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD.—For several weeks past great preparations have been under way on the part of the Catholic portion of the community for a general reception of the Right Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., the Bishop of the Diocese, who has just returned from his visit to Rome, whither he went to attend the centennial celebration of the martyrdom of St. Peter. The preparations for the event are now all complete, and it will take place to-morrow afternoon, at the grounds of the St. John's Orphan Asylum. The procession, which will march from the Cathedral to the grounds, will be made up in the following order:—

Chief Marshal Frank McLaughlin and special aids.
Band and standard-bearer.
First Division, under the marshalship of John McBride, to be composed of the various beneficial societies, which will be largely represented.
Band and standard-bearer.
Second Division, under the marshalship of George J. White, to be composed of the various literary societies.
Band and standard-bearer.
Third Division, under the marshalship of Joseph J. Donnelly, to be composed of the Sodalities.
Band and standard bearer.
Fourth Division, under the marshalship of John B. Calahan, to be composed of the Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
Band and standard-bearer.
Fifth Division, under the marshalship of D. B. Kelly, in which such Catholic citizens as are not attached to any of the foregoing societies will be accommodated with positions.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the procession will move, filing past the Episcopal residence six abreast, down Eighteenth street to Market, out Market street to the Lancaster pike and thence along the pike to the grounds of the St. John's Orphan Asylum. On arriving there the procession will pass in review before the Right Rev. Bishop, and the divisions will take such positions as may be assigned them by the Chief Marshal in front and surrounding the platform. An address of welcome to the Bishop, from the Rev. Clery and Laity, will be made by the Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter. It is expected that the Bishop will address the assemblage, and at its conclusion the procession will disperse.

CITY POLITICS—A LULL IN THE CONTEST.—According to the notices given by us yesterday, a large number of political gatherings were held in different portions of the city last evening. This evening, however, promises to be comparatively quiet, but few meetings having been announced. Among these few are the following:—

The Union League of Philadelphia will hold a special meeting at the League House on Broad street, at eight o'clock, when the present critical condition of the country will be discussed, and such action taken as the necessities of the day demand.

The Republicans of the Second Division of the Ninth Ward will meet at the Washington Hose House, at eight o'clock.

The Republicans of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Ward will meet at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at eight o'clock.

The Republicans of the Third Division of the Eighteenth Ward will meet at the corner of Marlborough street and Girard avenue.

The Republicans of the Sixth Precinct of the Twentieth Ward will meet at the corner of Girard avenue and Nagle street, at eight o'clock, to choose an Inspector of Election.

The Democracy of the different Divisions of the Third Ward will meet at their respective precinct houses, at eight o'clock, to select Judges and Inspectors of Election.

The Democracy of the Third Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward will meet at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Lewis streets, at eight o'clock.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—The Sunday School Teachers' Institute, which was inaugurated last evening, will continue its sessions to-day and to-morrow, in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, at Eighteenth and Arch streets. This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be a great gathering of the children at the church, and at 7·30 this evening there will be a training and instruction meeting.

To-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the corner-stone of the new Baptist Church, at Fox Chase, Twenty third Ward, will be laid, with appropriate services. Interesting addresses will be delivered by prominent divines on this occasion.

During the summer vacation, the Tabernacle Methodist Church, on Eleventh street, near Jefferson, has been thoroughly renovated and handsomely repainted. This good work was achieved by the congregation without any assistance from outside parties. The Rev. R. H. Pattison is the present pastor of the church.

The dedication of the Lutherbaum Chapel, Twelfth and Oxford streets, will take place on to-morrow evening, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., Rev. Theo. Stork, D. D., Rev. Luther E. Albert, D. D., Rev. John Chambers, and others.

RETRIBUTION.—Several days ago we noticed the case of Peter Boen, who was up for the sixty-fifth time for beating his wife. It appears that the tables have been turned at last, and Peter hauls his wife Ann up on the charge of assaulting him. It is alleged that Peter, chastened by his last confinement in the shades of Moyamensing, wended his steps homeward to Front and Huntington streets. He attempted to enter his own house, but his much-beaten wife, like Oliver Twist, picked up a spirit and a flat-iron at one and the same moment, and expressed an intention to make the latter better acquainted with Peter's head, and perhaps give it an introduction if he did not clear out. Peter did so, thinking discretion the better part of valor, and had his wife arrested. She had a hearing before Alderman Sinex, and was held in $600 bail.

MEMORIAL MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon there will be a meeting of the Press Club, at their rooms, No. 515 Chesnut street, on which occasion memorials of the deceased members of the Club will be read, according to an appointment made last summer.

The following are the names of the deceased members of the Club, with those appointed to prepare their memoirs:—

William S. Pierie, of the *North American;* Mr. S. N Winslow, memorialist.
George C. Bower, Jr., of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH; Mr. Caspar Souder, Jr., memorialist, in place of the late Ernest C. Wallace, who was first appointed.
John Mason Grier, of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH; Mr. William H. Fisher, Jr., memorialist.
Ernest C. Wallace, of the *Evening Bulletin;* Mr. Caspar Souder, Jr., memorialist.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE ROBBERY.—The inmates of a house in Elm street, near Front, were alarmed on Monday night by some one upon the back shed, who evidently wished to get in the back window. One of them threw an empty bottle at the supposed thief, when he decamped. Upon looking over the place in the morning, a pair of shoes were found in the yard. Michael Sharp, who it is said had been seen lounging about the premises, and who was suspected to have been the would-be thief, was arrested on suspicion. The shoes found in the yard fitted him, and he had a pair of slippers on when arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was committed in default of bail to answer.

PREACHING IN THEATRES.—In several large cities, both in this country and in England, for some months past there have been Sabbath evening services held in the theatres, and with the most satisfactory results. On next Sunday evening the first of a series of sermons will be preached in the Chesnut Street Theatre, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the free use of the theatre having been given by the proprietors, W. E. Sinn & Co. Mr. Talmage will be followed by Rev. Dr. Willitts, Rev. John Hall, of Dublin, and Dr. Newman Hall, just arrived from England. All who do not regularly attend the churches are cordially invited.

FIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM.—Last evening Edward McBride went into the house No. 976 Cumberland street, and after arguing with John Connelly for a little while, they got to quarrelling. Not being able to convince Donnelly with his tongue, McBride drew a billy and proceeded to use it upon his head in the form of a knock-down argument. This was convincing Donnelly against his will, and he had McBride arrested. After a hearing before Alderman Sinex, McBride was held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.—Sarah O'Brien, living at No. 24 N. Sixth street, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon a charge of larceny. Sarah, it is asserted, met with a mild and verdant youth from the rural section, and, by her wiles, seduced him into a place in Barclay street. While there the verdant youth was relieved of $15 in the most winning manner possible. After he came to his sober senses, he had his frail friend arrested. She had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.—We were shown a splendid picture of General Grant, engraved by Mr. H. Guyler from Mr. J. H. Littlefield's portrait. As a work of art it is very fine, and is a most excellent likeness of the General—preserving the expression of the face and much of the power of the original portrait. It has received earnest and well-merited commendations from our principal military and civil authorities. Mr. W. H. Batt, No. 806 Market street, is the general agent for the sale of this admirable picture.

BAD WEIGHT.—Frederick Euss, a dealer in meat in the Western Market, was arrested yesterday afternoon for giving false weight. Frederick, it is alleged, was desirous of making too large a margin of profit upon his meat, and gave his customers light weight. Some of them suspected they were not getting what they paid for, and in making an investigation, the above facts were ascertained. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was fined for breach of ordinance.

BRIDLE STOLEN.—James Williams was arrested yesterday afternoon for having in his possession a handsome bridle which he was trying to sell, but of which he could not give a good account. He was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Murray was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny. The bridle is at the Station House, Fifteenth and Locust streets, and can be had by applying to Lieutenant Connelly.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—Mary Smith was so captivated by the elegant appearance of a pair of gaiters in front of a store at Sixth and Lombard streets that she carried them away with her. As she forgot to pay the owner for them, he had her arrested and taken before Alderman Morrow, to explain why she did it. Not being able to do so to that gentleman's satisfaction, she was committed to answer the charge of larceny.

TILL-TAPPERS.—Three boys went into a lager beer saloon at Twentieth and Cambridge streets yesterday afternoon, and while the proprietor was temporarily absent, made an attempt to rob the till. They were detected, however, and two of them (John Murray and John Hanson) were arrested, while the third succeeded in making his escape. The two prisoners were locked up for a hearing.

A BAD BOY.—A young lad named George Dutill was arrested at No. 830 Garden street, for cruelly ill using a little girl. It is asserted that he beat her, and then threw bricks at her. He was arrested by Officer Haran, and taken before Alderman Massey, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BURGLARS FOILED.—The office of Richard P. Buck & Co., No. 29 South street, was entered on Saturday night by burglars, who moved the burglar-proof safe into the middle office, where they worked on it till three o'clock P. M. on Sunday, when they were frightened by the entrance of Mr. Pagun, who had an office in the upper part of the building. The burglars succeeded in removing only one of the plates of the safe, which was made by Marvin & Co., and failed to get $94,500 which was inside. They went off in a hurry, leaving their tools behind them.—*N. Y. Times.*

A NOVEL MODE OF ADVERTISING has lately been inaugurated on the inside of the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad, consisting of a series of business signs of a very superior order. Each sign is executed in gilt and color on glass in the highest style of the art, and enclosed in a frame of oiled walnut and gilt, and together present a rainbow group of beauty that is sure to tax the observation of every passenger. These signs add much to the appearance of the car, and are quite an agreeable change from the array of paper bills and cards that formerly disgraced the cars. The press are generally patronizing the enterprise, and our leading insurance companies and business houses have already proved their appreciation of it. The great force in advertising is in repetition, which is effectually secured here from day to day throughout the year. The terms are liberal, and the parties engaged fully responsible. Persons desirous of embracing the opportunity may do so by calling at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

ONLY a few days will elapse before the great distribution of $300,000 worth of presents among those who have purchased stock in aid of the Riverside Institute will take place. Those who have not yet subscribed to this noble object should do so at once. For one dollar you not only receive a share of stock, but also obtain a beautiful steel-plate engraving and a present besides. Each share guarantees one present; and, as many of the presents are quite valuable—the first on the list being valued at $40,000—the investment to the lucky ones will prove most profitable indeed. The principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, is now thronged day and night by those who have withheld purchasing until the eleventh hour.

ARE YOU BILIOUS?—Multitudes of both sexes will answer to this question in the affirmative; for, next to disorders of the stomach, liver complaints are perhaps the most prevalent of all internal diseases. Its usual symptoms are a yellowish tinge in the whites of the eyes, especially near the inner corners, an uneasy or slightly painful sensation in the right side, pain between the shoulder-blades, sick headache, lassitude, mental dullness, lack of appetite, and irregularity of the bowels. Whoever recognizes this diagnosis as applying to his own condition, may be quite certain that more bile exists in his blood and less passes through his bowels than is expedient for his health, and that his liver requires toning and regulating. One of the special uses of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

is to meet just such exigencies as this. Its tonic principle rouses the liver from its torpor, and its aperient element gently relieves the intestinal canal of the accretions consequent upon an insufficient supply of nature's cathartic, the bile.

Persons of bilious habit will find it the best safeguard against the attacks to which they are constitutionally predisposed, and should carefully avoid all the ordinary alcoholic stimulants.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.—Man, as has been often said, is the creature of accidents, and among these accidents, the taking of medicine holds an important place. We laugh at physicians and remedies when in health, but, at the hour of sickness, we are glad to employ the former and to use the latter.

Now, amongst the very best of the remedies of which we have any knowledge, are those so well known to the public under the name of "Helmbold's Preparations," and which have been in popular use for many years.

The Extract Buchu is very widely and favorably known as the leading remedy for many complaints, and has, in its range of operation, no rival—while the Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is a most excellent preparation for purifying the blood and invigorating the human system. It is, therefore, especially useful at the present season.

Helmbold's Improved Rose Wash is also a very superior article, and is deservedly popular.

We know of no class of preparations which excel these, or which deserve and receive more of the patronage of the public.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

LEADERS OF FASHION, as well as gentlemen of moderate taste in matters of dress, are respectfully invited to inspect Warburton's new styles of hats for autumn wear. Due regard has been given to the best American and foreign productions, with the sole view of presenting to his patrons, in the new styles now offered, all that is desirable in shape, durability, easy fitting, and ventilation. WARBURTON, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

A MASS MEETING of the friends of reform will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-Made Clothing Store, No. 824 Chesnut street, under the Continental, every day this week, to take into consideration the purchase of their Fall Clothing of the new styles and reduced prices. All persons, without distinction of party, are invited.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—The attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash to-morrow (Thursday) morning, September 19, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 506 Market street.

CAR ADVERTISING.—Inside signs executed upon glass in the highest style of the art. Price $12 per annum, or 10 for $100, including sign and frame.
INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING CO.,
No. 44 S. Third street, second story.

NO REMEDY in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LOOKING-GLASSES and Picture Frames, wholesale and retail, by Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street. Dealers in these goods will find it to their great advantage to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 80 cents per pound. Try it.

FURNITURE mended, reupholstered, and varnished equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted Fast Colors.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

BEDDINGS, Shades, Curtains, and Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Our preparations for fall and winter have been on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever offered in Philadelphia.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

CUTHBERT—BLAIR.—On the evening of the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, HARRY C. CUTHBERT to Miss KATE J., daughter of James Blair, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BOND.—On the 17th instant, JOSEPH BOND, son of William and Catharine Bond, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1227 Passyunk road, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

EMLEY.—At Randolph, Massachusetts, on Saturday morning, September 14, 1867, MARY JANE EMLEY, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 1438 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday morning, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HAINES.—On Monday, the 16th instant, LAURA MAY, infant child of William C. and Mary Emma Haines, aged 1 year and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1628 Franklin street, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday morning, HARRY, infant son of Benjamin F. Johnson, aged 25 months.

KELLER.—On the 17th instant, JOHN C. KELLER, in the 42d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

McCALLA.—This morning, ELLEN McCALLA, daughter of the late Andrew and Ellen McCalla.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

STEWARD.—On the 16th inst., MARY STEWARD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Elizabeth Steward, No. 1116 Race street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WHEN CORN GROWS OLD, AND IS rather tough, the superiority of the Patent Corn Grater is the more manifest by its separating all the nutritious pulp from the indigestible skins of the grain when about to make your corn fritters, oysters, etc. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TEA-TRAYS AND WAITERS.—A VARIETY of neat patterns recently added to our stock.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HAND, PANEL, RIPPING, BACK, COMpass, Web, Key-hole, Warding, and Wood-Saws of various qualities, and a general variety of Tools and Hardware, for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1m5p

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§8p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

LATOUR OIL.—AN INVOICE OF LATOUR Olive Oil now Landing, and for sale by F. LAVERGNE, Agent, No. 102 WALNUT Street. 9 16 3t*

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING CANVASSER can find employment by addressing BOX 902, Post Office. 1t*

FOR SALE—TWO CARTS AND GOOD WORK MARE. Apply to THOMAS BOTT, BROAD Street, above Germantown road. 9 17 2t*

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted.—Highest prices paid at
EMIG & CO'S,
9 16 6t* No. 50 S. THIRD Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17§5p

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Class Rooms corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Circulars may be obtained and pupils entered at the Office, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. 9 16 6t*

$2666.—FIRST-CLASS WELL-SECURED CITY MORTGAGE for sale at five per cent. discount, if applied for immediately.
GEORGE L. ASHMEAD,
9 18 3t* No. 332 Walnut street.

NOTICE.—THE PAMPHLET LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, for 1867, can be had at the City Treasurer's Office.
9 18 3t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

General Grant this morning telegraphed to New Orleans, to ascertain the state of the public health. General Wheaton and other officers are sick with yellow fever, from whom no intelligence has been received within a day or two, and a reply is expected some time to-day or evening. It is reported that nearly every Government officer there, civil and military, has been attacked by the fever, and the mortality has been very great.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111⅜@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝@114¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109⅞@111.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107½@108.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@108.
United States 10-40s, 99⅛@99¾.
June and July 7·30s, 107@107⅛. Market dull.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London this afternoon at 72⅜, weak.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Stocks heavy and excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅛; Reading, 102⅞; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 68¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 131¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104; Michigan Central, 110⅜; Michigan Southern, 81¼; New York Central, 108⅞; Illinois Central, 121½; Cumberland preferred, 35; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 104⅝; Hudson River, 131; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 109⅜; do. 1865, 111; Ten-forties, 99⅜; Seven-thirties, 107⅝. Sterling exchange, 9½. Money at 6 per cent. Gold, 145⅜.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet at 24⅛@25c. Flour firmer; 9000 bbls. sold; State, $8·40@11; Ohio, $10@12·50; Western, $8·40@13; Southern, $10·25@13·75; California, $11@13·50. Wheat firm, 1@2c. higher; 7500 bushels sold; spring, $2·22. Corn firm, 1@2c. higher; 52,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·25@1·26. Oats firm, and advanced 1@2c; sales of 35,000 bushels; Western, 67@68c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; 1709 barrels sold; new mess, $24·12½@24 50. Lard quiet; sales at 13⅜@14½c.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—This afternoon William Ratcliffe, alias Anthony Schulling, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith, upon the charge of making false and fraudulent power of attorney to enable a certain claim agent in this city to collect money said to be due to him from the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. On the strength of his representations he obtained the sum of $196·30. Held, in default of $1000 bail for a further hearing next Friday.

H. STEEL & SON
OPENED TO-DAY
FROM NEW YORK, A HANDSOME QUALITY OF
VERY FINE CORDED SILKS,
Browns, Bismarks, Tans, Modes, Steels, Maroons, and Wines.
HANDSOME PLAIN TAFFETA SILKS,
Coarse grain, all the new shades.
Plain Poult de Soies, all colors.
PRIME IRISH POPLINS,
All new and choice shades.
Black Gro du Rhines, all widths.
Black Taffeta Silks, all widths.
Black Gro Grain Silks.
Black Drap de France.
Black Taffeta Parisienne.
Fine Lyons Gro Grains. [1t
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES, AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

JUST LANDED,
AND IN STORE,
100 Cases of the Finest Quality
OLIVE OIL,
For Table Use.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

RARE MANUFACTURES
IN FINE CONFECTIONS,
FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
8 27 tuths1mrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
Are now, and will continue to receive, daily, from all parts of the country, the best qualities of [9 10tuths6t*
FAMILY FLOUR.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 23tutharp J. G. FULLER.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 22 5p§

J. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 8 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1866.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

ANTIETAM.

DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

ORATION OF HON. A. W. BRADFORD

THE DEDICATORY ODES AND HYMNS.

SPEECHES OF GOVERNORS GEARY AND FENTON

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Dedication.

A stand capable of accommodating eight hundred persons was erected near the site of the monument. It was draped with American flags, and hung with wreaths of laurel. Around was gathered at an early hour an immense concourse of people from all parts of the Union. Their patience was tried sorely, for it was one o'clock before the Presidential cortege arrived from the railroad terminus, at Keedysville, three miles from the field, when amid tumultuous cheering, the crash of brass bands, and a present arms from the Pennsylvania troops, the distinguished guests ascended the stand.

First came the President, supported by Secretaries Seward and Randall, followed by Secretaries McCulloch and Welles.

Then came the members of the diplomatic corps, and then the representatives of the various States. Pennsylvania was represented by Governor Geary and staff; New York by Governor Fenton, Generals Shaler, Palmer, Olcott, Young and McMahon; New Jersey by Governor M. L. Ward, General A. T. A. Torbert, Surgeon-General Oakley, Horace N. Congar, Secretary of State, Hon. William L. Dayton, Jr., the Governor's Secretary; George A. Halsey, member of Congress. Maryland by the Orator of the day, ex-Governor Bradford, Governor Swann, Major-General John S. Berry, Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe and Brigadier-General Neilson. Connecticut was represented by Governor English, General Ingersoll and Colonel W. S. Charnly.

The following named representatives of foreign countries were present:—

Great Britain—Francis Clare Ford, Esq., Secretary of Legation.

France—M. J. Berthemy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Viscount de St. Ferrior, Secretary of Legation.

Russia—Mr. Edward de Stoeckel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Waldemar de Bodisco, Secretary of Legation.

Spain—Senor Don Fecundo Goni, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Italy—The Chevalier Cerruti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and M. Romeo Cantangalli, Secretary of Legation.

Austria—Baron Frankenstein, Charge d'Affaires.

Nicaragua and Honduras—Senor Don Luis Malini, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mexico—Senor Don M. Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Legation, and Senor Don Cayetano Romero, Second Secretary.

Turkey—M. Blacque, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. Baltze, Secretary of Legation.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, being unable to attend, that State was represented by the following named gentlemen:—General Commanding, Adjutant-General Cunningham; General William R. Lee, Brigadier-General Palfrey and Brigadier-General William S. King, all of whom were in the battle of Antietam.

The ceremonies were commenced by Governor Swann, who delivered a brief speech, as follows:—

Introductory Remarks of Governor Swann, of Maryland, President of the Day.

Fellow Countrymen:—Before proceeding with the programme, which has been handed to me by the Committee of Arrangements, it seems appropriate that as the official organ of the State of Maryland, upon whose soil and with whose hearty co-operation this cemetery has been founded, I should extend a cordial welcome to His Excellency, the President of the United States, and his Cabinet, the Governors of our sister States, and the distinguished guests who have come to participate in the ceremonies of this most interesting occasion.

During the administration of my immediate predecessor, the first appropriation was made by the State of Maryland towards establishing a burial place for the dead who fell upon the battle-field of Antietam.

At a subsequent period the appropriation thus made having been found inadequate, upon the application of the commissioners charged with this trust a further sum was added, in response to a communication made by me to the Legislature in this behalf. Maryland having thus done her share in providing a burial place for these brave and patriotic men, the co-operation of our sister States was invoked to lend their aid in throwing around it a national interest, and the most liberal contributions have been accordingly made by nearly all the States, in the removal of their dead, the erection of monuments, and in adding to the attractiveness of this beautiful spot. The work, so far as it has progressed, is now before you.

The flag which floats over us to-day is the flag of our Union. The sword of battle has been sheathed. The tramp of contending armies, the embittered strife of father against son and brother against brother, no longer resounds within our borders. The star of this great Republic is again in the ascendant. In the calm sunshine of peace we are here to mingle our tears with the survivors of the illustrious dead, who have sacrificed their lives for their country, and are sleeping upon this field.

May I not, in this solemn hour, invoke the interposition of Almighty God for a speedy restoration of harmony and brotherly love throughout this broad land; and that North, South, East and West, laying aside the animosities of the past, we may stand together hereafter, and in all future time, as one people, having a common origin, and bound together by a common destiny. May this Union be perpetual.

He was greatly cheered at the conclusion of the above address.

Next followed prayer, by Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D., of New Jersey.

Then the following hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, was sung by the assemblage:—

Dedicatory Hymn.

Written by the Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania, late Chaplain in the army, and sung at the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, September 17, 1867, under the lead of William E. MacDonough, of New York.

Old Hundred.

I.

"Aceldama!" O Lord, our God,
Who evermore dost Israel keep,
Watered in tears, baptized in blood,
Thou givest our beloved sleep.

II.

They came at freedom's trumpet call,
From hall and cottage, fane and dome,
Venturing limb, and life, and all
For truth and right, for hearth and home!

III.

Thousands of heroes bit the dust,
Antietam, on thy crimson field!
Thrice armed were they, with quarrel just,
The Lord their banner, sun and shield.

IV.

Lift high the granite shaft for all
That fell where duty summoned them;
Their country's star-gemm'd flag their pall,
A nation wail their requeim!

V.

O Lord, and shall they live again,
These bones, the seed of crimson strife?
Thy Spirit breathes upon these slain,
And they shall thrill with endless life!

VI.

In living hope, then, we commit
This precious dust, for Freedom giv'n,
To Thee, till angels gather it,
Transfigured in the urn of Heaven!

During the intervals there was music by the band. The corner-stone of the monument was laid according to Masonic rites.

Ex-Governor Bradford then delivered the following oration:—

Address of Ex-Governor Bradford.

We have met here to-day, my countrymen, on one of the most memorable of the battle-fields of our civil war, and we stand upon a site selected from the midst of it as an appropriate resting-place for those who here laid down theirlives as a sacrifice to the cause of free government and a national Union. We have come at the instance of the trustees, to whom the subject has been more especially committed, to dedicate, by some public and official proceeding, on this the anniversary of the battle, the spot so selected, hallowed as it is already, with every hill around it, in the heart of the nation.

To unite in this ceremony, the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice of the United States, members of the National Legislature, Governors, or other distinguished representatives of most of the States, whose citizens formed the army the Union, have honored us with their presence, meaning, I am sure, for themselves and those they represent, to express by that presence their enduring gratitude to the soldiers, living or dead, who so nobly stood by them in their darkest hour of trial.

With such a company around me, and this vast throng in front, I feel, as you may well imagine, to the fullest extent, the responsibility of the duty with which I have been honored, an honor for which I am doubtless chiefly indebted to the accidental circumstance that I was to some extent officially connected with the initiation of the Cemetery, so far at least as the selection of its site was concerned. When, directly after the battle of Antietam, an order was issued by the Executive of Maryland, returning thanks to the officers and men of the Union army, who had so successfully expelled the invader from our State, the Commanding General of that army, to whom it was transmitted, responded to it in terms that challenged our attention.

Expressing, on behalf of the Army of the Potomac, their thanks for our appreciation of their achievements, and their hopes that no Rebel army would again pollute our State, he concluded by committing to us the remains of their gallant comrades who now rested beneath its soil. A commission so touchingly confided to the people of the State, to say nothing of the duty otherwise incumbent on them, could never become with them a subject of indifference or neglect; and at the first meeting, therefore, of their Representatives, in the General Assembly of January, 1864, an act was passed authorizing the purchase of a part of the battle-field for the reception of its dead, and an appropriation of five thousand dollars placed at the command of the Governor for that purpose. Directly thereafter he visited the ground, examined it, and after consultation with prominent citizens selected this spot, embracing in its view the most interesting points of the field of battle, as the proper site for the proposed cemetery. Subsequent legislation increased the State's appropriation to fifteen thousand dollars; trustees were appointed to superintend the work; other States came generously forward to participate in the undertaking, and by their united efforts it is hoped that the cemetery will become, in time, a place worthy the noble purpose to which we to-day devote it, and of the nation to whom the charge of it should properly belong.

In recurring to the events which, in connection with this day's proceedings, seem to require a brief notice at our hands, it is a subject of congratulation that we can survey them at present from a standpoint which ought to secure for them a calm and dispassionate consideration. Those influences of passion or policy which to some extent are almost inseparable from all accounts of military operations, prepared whilst the war itself is raging, are happily, it is to be hoped, at an end; or if any still linger, they should find no place on such an occasion as this. Yet, in reviewing the details of the sanguinary conflict to which we are about to refer, we find some difficulty, with all the assistance that established peace and the lapse of time have furnished, to fix with proper historical accuracy some of the facts immediately connected with it, more especially the precise force of the Confederate army in that action. The number of the Union army engaged therein, computed as it has been not only from official records, but these records made up after ample time had elapsed for the correction of errors, may be considered as authentically established. It comprised 87,164 men of all arms.

In regard to the Confederate force, the accounts are more conflicting. The Union commander, in estimating it at upwards of 97,000 men, basing his estimates on all the information received from prisoners, deserters and refugees, has probably overstated the number; whilst on the other hand, our knowledge of the size of that army shortly before it crossed into Maryland, would warrant us in saying that the straggling, to which its commanders chiefly ascribe its subsequent reduction, must have exceeded all straggling ever known in the history of armies, if, when it reached Antietam, it numbered only 40,000.

General Lee, I believe, in a report prepared by him a few days after the action, does say that he went into it with only that number; but in that reckoning he must undoubtedly have excluded the three divisions which, under A. P. Hill, McLaws and Walker, he had several days before detached to different points to aid in the investment of Harper's Ferry, that had not returned at the commencement of the action on the morning of the 16th, but came in most opportunely to his support before its conclusion on the following day. This inference is rendered certain by other Southern accounts of the number engaged. Confederate historians and newspapers in those days, however, under certain circumstances might at times have attempted to deceive us by an inflated account of their military power, but were by no means given to such an exaggeration when the battle was over, and they were summing up its incidents.

Yet a leading newspaper at Richmond, professing to give, four days afterwards, authentic particulars of the battle, declared that it was opened on the evening of the 16th of September, with all their available force, "60,000 strong." A later, and looking to the means of information enjoyed, probably a still more reliable authority, a Confederate historian, who has published "A Southern History of the War," in describing the battle of Antietam, states that for half the day it was fought on the Confederate side with "a force of 45,000," and for the remaining half "with no more than an aggregate of 70,000 men." I think, therefore, that the discrepancies in the Confederate accounts of their force have been the result of the different periods of the action to which they have severally referred, some having regard to the time that preceded the arrival of their divisions from the neighborhood of the Ferry, and others including those divisions in their statements. All things, therefore, considered, and allowing for that portion of our force that could not take part in the action, there could not have been much difference in the effective strength of the two armies; but if such a difference did exist, and in favor of the Union army, it was more than compensated to the Confederates not only by their choice of positions, but by other influences which justice to all concerned requires us now to consider.

It may be confidently affirmed that at no time during the progress of the Rebellion did the loyal heart of the country doubt its ultimate result; yet it is equally certain that there were seasons when it quivered with emotion as it contemplated the results of particular campaigns, or desponded for a moment at the partial failure of long cherished expeditions. At no period of the war were such feelings more rife than during the summer of 1862. In the early spring of that year the Peninsula expedition had set forth, and the people of the loyal States looked with anxious solicitude to its results, and with earnest hopes that it would retrieve the disasters of the preceding year and place the Rebel capital at our command. In every movement of the army in that direction, in all its marches, all its toils, its victories and reverses, from Yorktown to Williamsburg, on the Chickahominy, at Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern, and on the James, it never took a step to front or rear that it did not carry with it by an inseparable sympathy the throbbing heart of the people. So high wrought had become the popular feeling in that connection, that the slightest indication of success or defeat in the movements of that army exerted, for a time at least, an influence on the public mind entirely disproportioned to any intrinsic importance attached to it.

It was just when this excitement of the public pulse was at its hight, after witnessing the heroic struggles of that army for so many successive weeks, with hopes and fears alternately predominating, that we were suddenly startled by the information that transports were conveying it back to the neighborhood of Washington. The people did not pause to consider whether or how far ulterior objects justified that movement. They saw only in it the confession that for the present Richmond was beyond our reach. Incidents connected with it revealed to them, also, the fact—surmises in regard to which had already disturbed them—that there was an unfortunate difference of opinion between the commanding General of that army and the powers that controlled his movements. The reluctance with which he yielded to the peremptory orders for the change of his base of operations soon became known, and excited criticisms unavoidably injurious in their tendency. Our friends did not care to inquire—and certainly I shall not enter into no such inquiry to-day—who was right or who was wrong, it was enough, and bad enough, to know that the harmony which had once marked our military councils had given place to ill-concealed murmurings and misgivings. In this moody condition of the public mind the Army of the Potomac, necessarily to some extent influenced by the same circumstances, its ranks thinned by the casualties of a series of hard-fought battles, and enervated by the climatic influences of the Peninsula, reached Aquia Creek and Alexandria in the last week of August.

The occurrences which then awaited it were scarcely of a character to make amends for recent disappointments, or to restore that well poised public confidence which was becoming dangerously disturbed. About two months before this period, the authorities at Washington, gathering up the national forces which had been operating under several commanders in the Valley and other parts of Northern Virginia, had massed and reorganized them under the name of the Army of Virginia, and placed them under the command of Major-General Pope, who had been called from a Western department for the purpose. Assuming that command, he commenced active military operations about the middle of July. His proclamation on that occasion rang out so cheerily and confidently in tone that the public pricked up its ear, and readily forbearing any criticism of style, accepted the substance as an assurance of a more vigorous policy than had before prevailed, and as foreshadowing a system of tactics which, even if we failed before Richmond, would compensate us with success elsewhere.

But on this line, too, disappointment awaited us—all the keener for the expectations thus excited. Our first reverse occurred at Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, when the corps commanded by General Banks arrayed unsupported against three divisions of the Rebel army under Jackson, Ewell and Hill, most advantageously posted, after accomplishing all that heroic men could against overpowering odds, was forced back with severe loss. The withdrawal, simultaneously with this action, of the Army of the Potomac from the James river, enabled Lee to move a large portion of his command to the support of Jackson, who was now in front of Pope, and compelled the latter to commence a retrograde movement, which continued from point to point until he reached the District line.

During all the last week of August, Pope's army was kept in almost continual action, having little or no time for refreshment or rest. Engaged thus every day, although now supported to some extent by a part of the army now arriving from the Peninsula—displaying conspicuous gallantry and evincing the most heroic powers of endurance, they were nevertheless gradually forced back by Lee's army, the greater part of which had now arrived from Richmond, until after a last ineffectual effort on the old battle-field of Bull Run, in which fell that beau-ideal of a soldier, the gallant Kearney—faint and footsore, on the 2d of September, they fell back within the fortifications of Washington.

You will not, I am sure, so far misunderstand me as to suppose that in referring thus briefly to the campaign of General Pope, I have any design to criticise it. I disclaim as well any such power as such a purpose. Whether it failed through his fault or that of others, or without fault anywhere, are questions requiring far more skill in military manœuvres, as well as a more accurate knowledge of facts than I pretend to possess. Nor is the cause of the failure at all material as regards its influence. I advert to it in this connection simply as one of those unfortunate antecedents immediately preceding the march of Lee into Maryland which was calculated to exert a depressing influence as well upon the public mind as on the spirits of the army, on which alone we now depended to oppose his passage.

That army was to be composed of what remained of these two once formidable organizations, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia, constituted each of them of material better than which the world never saw, but returning simultaneously from the fields of their recent operations with such heavy losses, so jaded and war-worn, so keenly sensitive, as we may well suppose, to the disappointments the country might feel in the hopes formed of their achievements, that in the new and formidable invasion they were so suddenly called on to repel, nothing but the sternest sense of patriotic duty, and the most determined devotion to the great cause for which they had already sacrificed so much, could have possibly sustained them.

In that trying hour the provision to be made was for the reorganization of these shattered armies, and the selection of a commander who could accomplish it and then lead the united host. Whatever doubt the government authorities, or any of them, or the people of the country, or any part of them, might then or since have entertained of the military abilities of General McClellan, there were few then, and probably still fewer to-day, who, in the exigency then existing, would question the wisdom of the order that committed him to this command. His services in a like capacity, and under circumstances so strikingly similar, that the coincidence is worty of note, must have been fresh in the recollection of both government and people.

At the time of our earliest great disaster, the first battle of Bull Run, he was conducting active operations in West Virginia, and the very day after that unfortunate affair, a telegram from the President, directing him to turn over his command to another, summoned him to Washington. Placed there by the President's order, in chief command, he was, in less than a week after that reverse, bringing order out of the confusion which for a while prevailed. Now other disasters culminating on the same unfortunate field, demanded again the service of a soldier who, possessing the skill to reorganize our broken columns, could so command their confidence as to inspire them with the enthusiasm necessary to forget disaster. That the Administration, without any disparagement to other distinguished leaders, chose the right man for such an emergency, few, I repeat, will at this day venture to deny.

But little time remained for preparation. Lee and his army, exhilarated at the thought that their long beleaguered Capital was at length relieved, encouraged by their recent successes near Manassas, and stimulated by the prospect of the rich supplies which here and along the fertile Cumberland Valley awaited their approach, had, by rapid marching, within four days after Pope's army retired within the Washington intrenchments, crossed the Potomac and encamped around Frederick city.

McClellan, reorganizing as he marched, set forth to intercept him, embarrassed all the time by the doubts which enveloped Lee's designs, fully alive to the various vital interests involved in them; compelled for the time to turn his back upon Washington, and yet well aware and frequently reminded that, after all, that might be Lee's objective point, and his movements in other directions meant only as a feint; with the Capital of Pennsylvania and the emporium of Maryland both menaced by the enemy, and the citizens of each watching with anxious concern McClellan's movements, with the mutual apprehension that the course of his march might so far uncover their several cities as to open the way for Lee's approach.

We may imagine to-day, though even now can scarcely appreciate the responsibilities of the Union commander, and understand some of the reasons for what, in the nervous anxiety of that moment, might have been considered by some as too tardy a pursuit. He was, however, on the right track. The van of his army reached Frederick on the 12th of September, Lee, with the greater part of his command, having left it two days before.

Here, before following the subsequent movements of these armies, allow me to revert briefly to the reception that awaited them, respectively, on this new theatre of the war, on the north of the Potomac. Subsequently, in the course of its progress, Rebel raids and invasions were matters of frequent occurrence, and came to be regarded by us as a thing of course, whenever our usual summer drought reduced the river to a fordable condition. This, however, was our first hostile invasion, and on that and other accounts was regarded by the people of the country, and especially of this State, with absorbing interest and anxiety.

The loyal citizens of the North had been taught to believe that the loyalty of Maryland had at best but an apochryphal existence; that as a patriotic and spontaneous impulse it was limited to a few, whilst as regarded the great body of our people, it was but a pretended and superficial display, induced chiefly by the presence of the national forces. So confident in the early stages of the Rebellion had been the appeals of our Secessionists, so exorbitant their claims to an assumed social and commercial importance, and so clamorous their denunciations of what they denominated an odious Federal ban, forcing the action of the people into a channel contrary to its natural inclination, that there seemed for a time some excuse for such an opinion; and a few even of our own citizens who had not watched that strong patriotic undercurrent on which, as on a full mountain stream, the masses of our people were from the first borne onward, came sometimes themselves to the reluctant conclusion that the outside estimate of our loyalty might possibly be true.

General Lee, doubtless confiding in the same representations, only more highly exaggerated, chanced to select as favorable a moment for himself as possible, for putting these theories to the test. To say nothing of the despondency already noticed, resulting from recent disappointments, a process had just commenced better calculated than anything that had yet occurred to awaken the people of the country to a practical sense of the grim realities of war. The President, on the 1st of July, having issued a call for three hundred thousand volunteers, followed it on the 4th of August with an order for the draft of a like number of militia. The preliminary details for that draft had been just completed, and the enrolling officers sent forth on their mission, as Lee made his appearance north of the Potomac. The order for a draft had something startling in the ideas it suggested; no one who was subject to the process had ever witnessed its application; the country had only a kind of traditional knowledge of the character of the proceeding, all the more exciting for its very vagueness.

It was in this condition of things that Lee camped his army about Frederick, and none knew better than himself how to take advantage of it. Appointing as Provost Marshal of that city a former resident, who having once been a person of some political influence, had in the early days of the Rebellion attached himself to its fortunes, and observing the most scrupulous forbearance towards the citizens, he next issued to them a proclamation, every sentence of which was studiously adapted to their supposed tastes and political sympathies, and which, if the facts had corresponded with the suggestions of Southern sympathizers and Northern skeptics, would have brought them in crowds to the Confederate standard.

It expressed the deepest sympathy for the "wrongs and outrages" they had suffered; it reminded them of the obligations that bound them to the South, by "the strongest social, political and commercial ties;" it depicted the profound indignation of their sister States at the spectacle they presented of "a conquered province;" it appealed to their State pride, alluded to "the military usurpations of armed strangers," the arrest and imprisonment of their citizens, and "the faithful and manly protest" made against such outrages by a venerable and illustrious jurist, who being a former citizen of this town, was known to be held by its inhabitants in high respect and esteem. Then reminding them that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, gave them to understand, that the Confederate army had come among them to aid them in "throwing off this foreign yoke," and all that was necessary was their co-operation. Was there ever so fair an opportunity for a semi-loyal, secession loving people, threatened with a Federal draft and awaiting only the opportunity to escape and throw themselves into the arms of their Southern friends?

How did they respond to this opportunity and these eloquent appeals? A Confederate officer, who seems to have accompanied the expedition, and has since written an account of it, tells the story in a few words. Confessing to the disappointment that awaited those who expected the Marylanders to rush to arms, he tells us that, on the contrary, "they rushed into their houses and slammed the doors." "The Rebels," says he, "were regarded not as friends, but enemies; the inhabitants were Union; and the general sentiment was 'Wait wearers of the gray, the patriots in blue are coming.'" When they did come, who that saw can ever forget? What heart that even now does not throb the quicker as it remembers the change from the dogged, moody, scowling and stifled condition in which the presence of the Confederates had for four days kept that people tortured, to the outburst of joyous, enthusiastic, exuberant and irrepressible loyalty that rung out from cellar to housetop as the boys in blue passed on upon their rear.

All along their way, whenever they appeared in the towns or among the log cabins of the mountains, up went the national banner—hid away, some of them, until this day; many, doubtless, improvised for the occasion, and exacting tribute, I dare say, of many a discarded ribbon and threadbare wrapper. Sometimes faded and soiled it may have been, and utterly regardless of the proportions required by army regulations, but every stripe and every star were there; and, better still, every heart that beat beneath it was overpoweringly full of the same cause of which it was the symbol.

Yet to this day, with that and every other ordeal—and that was neither the first nor last—by which Maryland loyalty was tested, there are those who still make it the subject of an ungenerous sneer. I am happy, however, to believe that it never comes from that gallant host that accompanied her sons to the field, but usually from those whose well-calculated distance from the scene of conflict placed them as far out of the reach of information as of danger.

When Lee evacuated Frederick, on the 10th of September, directing his course toward this county, he doubtless supposed that the reticent policy and strategic manœuvres he had thus far so successfully pursued would still have its influence on McClellan's movements, leaving him in doubt as to where the threatened blow would ultimately fall; but, by one of those rare occurrences which some may call accident, and others a special Providence, there fell into McClellan's hands, on the day of his arrival at Frederick, a copy of Lee's order of march, dated the day before he left that city, and negligently left there by one of his officers. This told the whole story of his contemplated movements, and possessed of that information, a new vigor was infused into the Union host.

Directing the corps of General Mansfield towards Pleasant Valley, that it might, if possible, reach and relieve Harper's Ferry before it should be captured by the force Lee had detached for the purpose, McClellan with the main body of the Union army, moved forward towards the South Mountain, on the track Lee had himself taken. The latter having already passed onward toward Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, hearing, on the evening of the 13th, that McClellan was pushing on by the way of Turner's Gap, and surprised, no doubt, at the unwonted vigor and rapidity of his present movements—feeling, too, that unless his progress could be arrested his own well concerted plans might be frustrated, sent back Hill and Longstreet, with the greater portion of their commands, to check him at that mountain pass. Reaching its crest in advance of the Union army, it is easy to perceive how even a smaller force than these two leaders then commanded could, with the advantage which their position secured, hold in check for a time our advancing column, struggling up its eastern slope; but our men, though sure to encounter a murderous fire from the ridges around them, were not to be long arrested in their progress.

Pushing up the craggy steep, they forced back step by step the Confederate riflemen, who were assailing them from behind trees and stone fences, and as the last rays of the setting sun fell upon the Union banner, it was floating triumphant on the summit of the ridge. It cost us, however, fifteen hundred of the flower of our army, including the skilful and valiant General Reno, who, with the advance throughout the day, was killed just before its close, whilst reconnoitering in front.

The morning of the 15th dawned upon the Union army the sole occupants of the mountain, the Confederates having retired during the night, and McClellan, resuming his march halted that afternoon on the east bank of the Antietam. The evening was passed in assigning positions to his several corps, posting his batteries and making preparations for crossing next morning. Lee, having previously reached and crossed the stream, had secured the choice of positions, an advantage which he did not fail to improve. A telegram from President Lincoln, dated at Washington about the hour that McClellan reached the Antietam, conveyed to him the President's last command in Mr. Lincoln's own earnest and sententious style. It merely said:—"God bless you, and all with you. Destroy the Rebel army if possible." With this parting benediction they bivouacked that night on the eastern bank of the stream.

On the morning of the 16th, the Rebel batteries, occupying commanding positions on these various hights upon this side of the creek, opened fire upon our ranks, but with how little effect may be inferred from the account of General Hill, who, in a subsequent report of the action, describes it as the "most melancholy farce of the war," they being unable, he says, to cope with the "Yankee guns."

After some little delay, required to make an alteration of the position of some of the troops, General Hooker, who had been intrusted with the duty of turning the enemy's left flank, crossed his command by an upper ford, and not long afterwards encountered the troops of General Hood, who, in anticipation of our movement, had been transferred from the enemy's right wing to his left, to strengthen that part of his line. It was nearly dark before the troops of Hooker and Hood met, and after a brief but spirited contest, in which the Pennsylvania Reserves, under General Meade, opened the action, the Confederate advance was forced back, when night intervening, the combatants rested on their arms so near together that it is said some of the pickets of the two lines unconsciously intermingled.

The battle of the 17th opened at the dawn of day, on the spot where the skirmish of the previous evening had closed. Each side seems to have looked to this point as the one to be particularly strengthened, and as though anticipating the tremendous struggle of which it was to be the centre. General Mansfield's Corps, composed of the two divisions of Gens. Green and Williams had crossed over in the night, and taken post a mile to the rear of General Hooker, whilst on the Confederate side General Jackson had brought one of his divisions to the front, and substituting two of his brigades for those of Hoods, that had suffered from the engagement of the previous evening, placed the other—the old Stonewall Division—in reserve in the woods on the west of the Hagerstown road.

In the whole history of the battle-fields of the Rebellion, it would be, perhaps, difficult to find a spot which, for an entire day, was assailed and defended with such persevering, obstinate, and concentrated valor, as the one to which I now refer, embracing the ground on both sides of the road just mentioned, and in close proximity to yonder little church, that nestles now so quietly in the margin of the woods.

From early dawn till dark the conflict surged and swelled across it in one continual tide, advancing and receding as reinforcements from the one side or the other came to the support of their comrades. It was opened on our side with the three divisions of Generals Meade, Doubleday and Ricketts, forming General Hooker's Corps, who, after an hour of fearful carnage, succeeded in driving back Jackson's advanced line. Before, however, their exulting cheers had fairly ceased, they were themselves compelled to retire before his veteran reserves, that now came to his relief, supported by Hill's Division and Hood's refreshed brigades. The corps of General Mansfield coming next to our support, reinforced the shattered command of Hooker, and, recovering the ground that had been lost, swept onwards again to the road and seized a corner of the woods beyond.

Again, however, our tenure was but temporary, both our Corps Commanders had fallen, the veteran Mansfield and the intrepid Hooker—the one mortally, the other very painfully wounded—and their commands, fearfully thinned, were again forced to fall back, when just as they were retiring, two divisions of General Sumner's Corps, coming fresh upon the field, hurled back once more the Rebel line, and held for a time definitive possession of the woods about the little church. The divisions of General Richardson and French falling about this time to the support of Sumner, pushed valiantly to the front, and the tide of battle was once more flooding in our favor, when just as victory seemed within our grasp, two fresh Confederate divisions, under McLaws and Walker, the one just arrived from Harper's Ferry and the other detached from their right wing, turned again for a time the fortunes of the day, and once more drove back our tottering line over that hard-fought field.

Two other of our division commanders had been now lost to us, the lamented Richardson and the heroic General Sedgwick, the former falling mortally wounded, and the latter, though wounded several times, still struggling to keep the field. To and fro the contest had now swayed for seven hours; it was afternoon, and the combatants stood, as it were, at bay, each apparently confident of their power to defend, but doubtful of their ability to assail.

Now, most opportunely, appeared another auxiliary on the scene, and we may imagine the tumultuous joy that reanimated our exhausted troops as, turning their eyes toward yonder creek, they beheld two divisions of General Franklin's Corps freshly arrived from Pleasant Valley, and hastening forward to their support. Under their gallant leaders, Slocum and Smith, they swept onward in a resistless charge, running and cheering as they ran. They dashed across that down-trodden corn field, cleared the woods of their Confederate occupants, and at last held final possession of the ground so often lost and won. Until

"Night her course began, and over Heaven,
Inducing darkness, grateful truce imposed,
And silence on the odious din of war."

On the extreme left of our line the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside, occupied, during the forenoon, the left bank of the Antietam, near the lower bridge, waiting a favorable opportunity for forcing a passage. The precipitous character of the banks of the creek at that point, and the advantageous position secured by the enemy's batteries along these hights to the west of it, postponed, it would seem, that opportunity until about one o'clock; but at that hour a gallant charge of the Fifty-first New York and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiments carried the bridge, and, crossing by that and a neighboring ford, the whole corps crossed over.

Afterwards assailing yonder hights, from which a Rebel battery had been pouring upon them a constant and destructive fire, they succeeded in dislodging the enemy; and it is said that some of their assailing force nearly reached the village. But here, as on our right, victory seemed to vibrate.

A. P. Hill, with his division, by a rapid march from Harper's Ferry, which he left that morning, reached the ground in the afternoon, and joining his command to the Rebel right wing, their united efforts drove back our troops from their advanced position, but rallying with spirit, and supported by our batteries on the eastern bank of the creek, they, after desperate fighting, in which General Rodman, one of their division commanders, fell mortally wounded, were enabled still to maintain their stand upon its western shore, whilst the Rebels fell back to the hights as darkness closed the day.

The bridge has been known in the neighborhood ever since the battle as the Burnside Bridge, which name, for its pastoral as well as patriotic significance, it will probably retain forever.

Thus ended, only for want of light to pursue it farther, a battle that had raged for nearly fourteen hours, and which, beyond doubt, was the fiercest and bloodiest of the war. Twelve thousand of our dead and wounded warriors and at least as many more of the enemy lay stretched upon the field.

I have, of course, not ventured to attempt more than the merest outline of some of the most prominent points of the action. To note the movements of the various divisions, brigades and regiments, their marches, manœuvres and combinations, and the names of the officers who led them, even if I possessed the information necessary for the purpose, and that would insure me against doing injustice to any, would far exceed the limits permitted to such an address.

I should rejoice to be able to refer by name to every man who that day did his duty, from the General-in-chief to the humblest subordinate in the ranks, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that they are all registered elsewhere, and that neither their names nor deeds are dependent on this ephemeral record.

Viewing these hills and valleys as we do to-day, in the full luxuriance of their autumnal beauty, restored by the indomitable energy of their thrifty population, to the condition they presented before hostile armies selected them as the theatre of their contest, and then calling up to memory or imagination the spectacle they exhibited when that contest closed, and the harvest of death lay heaped in horrid swaths all over their undulating surface—and how impressive, almost appaling, is the sense of the destruction which a few brief hours had accomplished.

The day before the battle this region—one of the most beautiful and productive of the State, in its orchards and meadows, corn fields and pasture, woodland and water courses—presented

"A happy rural seat of various view,"

that filled the eye of the visitor with delight, inferior only to that of the happy husbandmen, its owners. They, thus far knowing little of war save by its distant echoes, awoke on the morning of the 17th of September, 1862, to all its dread realities.

"Hark to that roar, whose swift and deafening peals
In countless echoes through the mountains ring;
Now swells the intermingling din; the jar,
Frequent and frightful, of the bursting bomb;
The falling tree, the shriek, the groan, the shout,
The ceaseless clangor, and the rush of men
Inebriate with rage! Loud and more loud
The discord grows, till pale Death shuts the scene,
And o'er the conqueror and the conquered draws
His cold and bloody shroud!"

But let us pass from this melancholy retrospect to the more agreeable contemplation of the tribute due to the valiant dead that lie here now at rest around us. The posthumous honors rendered to departed patriots are commended to us by the example of the noblest nations of antiquity, and are prompted by those impulses of the human heart which, in all ages, seek to perpetuate some record or reminiscence of the good and the brave. In the best days of the republics of old these mortuary observances were far more frequent and impressive than in modern times; they not only embalmed the bodies of their warriors and statesmen, but their funeral ceremonies, the eulogies pronounced over them, and the monuments erected to their memory, were recognized as of national obligation. Their exploits were chronicled and elaborated by the poets and orators of their nation, and have been handed down to the present day as a classic theme, on which the youthful mind still delights to dwell.

It was a custom with the Athenians to appoint every year a time for the observance of solemn funeral rites over the remains of their heroes who had fallen during the year; their bones were collected together; their friends were invited to be present; their remains were decorated as the fancy or affection of those friends might suggest, and after three days thus employed these remnants of mortality were carried in solemn funeral pomp to a public temple prepared for their reception. Nor were they forgotten whose moldering forms it had been impossible to recover; for them, or in memory of them, an empty bier, the most gorgeous in the procession, was especially dedicated, and a sepulchre, situated in the costliest suburb of the city, received the sumptuous coffins, the empty and the full.

We have as yet established no such national anniversaries, nor provided any such gorgeous pageantry. No storied urn or cypress coffin may contain the remains of our soldiers dead; many of them, doubtless, have never yet been gathered within any recognized cemetery, and still occupy the shallow grave on the margin of the battle-field, or near some hospital site, their last resting place probably altogether unmarked, or if marked at all, only by a rough stake, and occasionally a few rude letters; but whatever be its condition, or wherever it may be—on the banks of the Mississippi, or among the mountains of Pennsylvania, in the morasses of the Chickahominy, or in this quiet and well-ordered cemetery—Greece nor Rome, in their palmiest days, never offered up costlier sacrifices in the cause of human fredom than "the hearts once pregnant with celestial fire" which those rude sepulchres entomb.

In ancient times it was undoubtedly true, especially as regarded the honors to living men—and probably no age may be altogether exempt from the imputation—that in the costly statues erected to, and the munificent ovations showered upon the successful soldier or accomplished statesman, there lurked not unfrequently some personal consideration mingling with the motives that suggested them. Sometimes it was fear that prompted the timid thus to propitiate the wrath of the powerful. Sometimes it was a servile adulation that, in the time-serving, sought by such means to secure a recompense in the shape of other honors or emoluments to be reciprocated.

It was doubtless the knowledge of such corruption, and an appreciation of the motives that should control such memorials, that prompted Cato, when once asked by a friend why no statues had been erected to him, while Rome was crowded with so many others, to reply as he did, that he had much rather his countrymen should inquire why he had *no* statues than why he had *any*; but the character and circumstances of the honors we are here to render to our patriot dead, not only vindicate their motive, but in the motive itself is found the very germ of the honor we would confer. Let statues or monuments to the living or the dead tower ever so high, the true honor, after all, is not in the polished tablet or towering column, but in that pure, spontaneous and unaffected gratitude and devotion of the people, that enshrines the memory of the honored one in the heart, and transmits it from age to age, long after such costly structures have disappeared.

The only honor accorded to Miltiades, the great deliverer of Athens, was to be represented in a picture, painted by order of its citizens, at the head of the other nine commanders of the heroic ten thousand, animating his followers to the attack of the hostile force, which outnumbered them ten to one. And yet that simple painting, preserved in the affections of succeeding generations, existed for centuries thereafter, while the three hundred statues which in a later and corrupter age, were erected by the same people in honor of Demetrius were all demolished, even in his lifetime.

Thus in our hearts would we enshrine the memory of the Union soldier. Generations yet unborn shall recount to their offspring the history of their valor, and long after brass and marble have crumbled into dust, shall their names be preserved, as the men who perished to perpetuate what their fathers had so struggled to establish, this Heaven-appointed government of popular freedom.

A sepulchre, as I have said, was formerly prepared for the heroes of ancient Greece in the most conspicuous suburb of their cities. This custom, however, had one memorable exception, and for which this day's solemnities on the field of Antietam furnish an appropriate parallel.

Such was the extraordinary valor displayed by those who fell fighting against the Persian host on the memorable battle-field of Marathon, that the Athenians determined that their sepulchre should be separated and distinguished from those of their other heroes. The most honorable distinction they could suggest was to bury them on the field where they had fallen; and thus this little marshy plain, immortalized by this battle of more than two thousand years ago, was pointed out to succeeding ages by the lofty mound around which many a tourist has since lingered, and which to this day marks the spot where the Athenian heroes fell.

May not imagination, as it seeks to portray the future of this great American Republic, without any overstraining of its powers, see the coming time—distant it possibly may be, but none the less desirable or certain—when her sons from every State shall seek this little hamlet for its hallowed memories of the past, and coming from the South as well as the North, reunited in fact as well as theory, in affection as well as formality, shall stand here together as pilgrims at a common shrine, and forgetting the feuds of the past, save only the mighty powers which their results developed, mutually admit, as they appeal to the records of this field, that they have sprung from the same stock, are united in the same destiny, entitled to the same respect, and animated by the same heroic and patriotic impulses.

This day, my countrymen, the 17th of September, happens to be the anniversary of another event in our political history, not less memorable than the one which to-day more particularly engages our attention. In some respects it is so intimately connected with the associations which the occasion suggests, that it is scarcely proper that it should pass without notice.

It was upon this day, eighty years ago, that the representatives of our ancestors, with Washington at their head, after four months' deliberation, adopted the Federal Constitution, an instrument as remarkable for the circumstances that gave birth to it, for the wonderful prosperity which sprung from it, for the reverence with which from generation to generation it has been handed down to us, that there has probably been no record of a like character which exerted so important an influence on the history of a government, or the rise and progress of a people.

The political condition of the country at the time of its adoption, in some of its aspects, was not unlike the present. We had just concluded a war upon the issue of which depended the existence of the nation. That war, combined with other circumstances, has led to the formation of parties so widely differing in some of their theories of government, that there seemed but little hope of constructing it upon any plan on which the two extremes would ever unite. Upon one side political leaders were striving to establish a strong and consolidated government, ignoring almost the governments of the States, whilst on the other were those who were for investing the latter with all substantial authority, and making the general government little more than their general agent.

These leaders—honest, doubtless, all of them, in their opinions—had, by their continual discussion and the widely different views they promulgated, brought the country to a critical condition, and filled the minds of its most reflecting people with serious fears that the great results of the war would be swept away by these jarring elements.

In consequence alone of these discussions, and the mutual jealousies and suspicions they engendered, four years elapsed after the close of the war before any consent could be procured, either from Congress or the States, for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention, and with the acknowledged imperfections of the existing articles of confederation, and amidst the most disheartening embarrassments, the result chiefly of those imperfections, the country staggered along as best it could without either an executive or judicial department.

Then at last there assembled that illustrious body of statesmen that framed the Constitution under which we live. They represented, undoubtedly, constituents maintaining each of the governments to which I have adverted; but, mindful of the condition of the country, resolved, if possible, to rescue it, and with this noble purpose, resisting the impatient behests of party, they renounced the ultraism which distinguished both the consolidation and State rights schools, and provided a government which so judiciously combined the two principles, and so distinctly assigned to each its proper sphere, that the moderate and reflecting of all parties united in its support, and the Constitution received the unanimous ratification of the States.

After the lapse of three-quarters of a century, and after it had elevated us to a point of national importance and renown which its most ardent advocates could never have predicted, it was destined to encounter its first great trial.

I am not about to recur to the history of the Rebellion—to the passions that prompted its leaders, or the metaphysical plausibilities by which they seduced their followers—but it was only after the theories to which they had been long attached had been allied with more substantial and powerful interests, that they ventured to lay violent hands on that work of our fathers to which they and all of us had so often sworn allegiance.

How it resulted it is scarcely necessary to remind you. The people, though occasionally differing on questions of construction of doubtful clauses of the Constitution, had yet been trained in such habits of reverence for all its undisputed provisions, that no section and no party that ever ventured to express contrary sentiments could, unless blinded by insane passion, have foreseen aught but ultimate ruin and annihilation; and although the late Rebellion, by a combination of various interests, influences and issues, sustained itself for four years with wonderful energy, and though at times, and to a limited extent, there were subordinate issues invoked also against it, yet the great, original, abiding and conclusive force that filled our armies and fought our battles was the resolute purpose to stand by the Constitution of our fathers and the Union it had established. Upon this line we commenced the war, and on this line, thanks to our noble army and their distinguished commander, we fought it out to signal and complete triumph.

But now, when we had safely passed what for the last thirty years had been generally reckoned the greatest danger to the Constitution, and that and other results of the conflict had filled us with the highest hopes of the future, and given us, as we supposed, the assurance of complete tranquility for the present, suddenly, evil influences are found still at work—sometimes in the shape of fears, honest or simulated, of danger in the future; sometimes prompted by vindictive recollections of supposed injuries in the past; more frequently than either, perhaps, instigated by old party leaders, who play upon these fears and memories with no other object to recover some old office or power they have lost, or to retain others they have more lately won—until our exultation at the results we have achieved is arrested by our apprehension of evils yet to come.

Think not for a moment, my friends, that I am about to desecrate the solemnities of such an occasion by any discussion of the partisan topics of the day. God forbid that the time should ever come, or party lines be ever so drawn, that a plea for the Constitution shall be reckoned as a badge of party fealty. The only party in whose behalf I would this day raise a voice is the party of moderation and conciliation; the only party against which I would this day warn you, is made up of those ultras of all sides whose agitations have contributed so largely to the disasters of the past, and which, if not arrested, may be the forerunner of others equally deplorable in the future. Against such agitations would I therefore invoke, and take this as an appropriate occasion of doing so—the moderate, disinterested, reflecting and patriotic people of the country. It was by this class, as I have already said, that the Constitution was created, and it will be by this class that it must be saved.

If it still contain defects, if it is growing absolute or keeps not up with the progressive ideas of the age, amend it by the means which its own provisions prescribe. But whilst it is still acknowledged as our organic law, and we daily swear to its allegiance, let it be in all our political controversies the umpire whose decree shall be final.

Come the peril to it whence it may, from State rights or consolidation, let me on this, the anniversary of its adoption, in the name of the men who made it, by the memory of the men who have died for it, upon this spot, where blood has been so profusely shed in its behalf, appeal to you to preserve, protect and defend it.

Hymn.

COMPOSED BY THE REV. EDWARD MEYER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Air—"America."

I.

Hallowed be all around!
This place is holy ground
Henceforth, for aye;
Here mountain shadows wave
O'er many a cherished grave,
Where sleep the young and brave,
Home from the fray!

II.

Here, where the flash and roar
Battle and carnage bore
Over the main,
Soft on your lowly bed,
Rest your fame-laurel'd head,
Our noble patriot dead,
By treason slain.

III.

Grief-stricken hearts have throbbed—
Sable-clad homes have sobbed
Far from your rest;
Listened for steps in vain
That never should come again,
To swell the victor's train,
From East to West!

IV.

Antietam's liquid gem
Murmurs your requiem
In mournful strain!
Angels unseen stand near,
Bright guard of honor here,
Till Christ, our Lord, appear,
Mighty to reign!

V.

Silence and sadness round—
No bugle's martial sound
Your sleep breaks now.
Columbia, saved, now sheathes
Her conquering sword; Fame wreathes
Where'er true manhood breathes,
Your pale, cold brow!

VI.

"Glory to God on high,"
Peal through earth, sea and sky,
"Good will to men!"
Blending and rising higher,
Like Pentecostal fire,
Let Freedom's strains inspire
All hearts! Amen!

Many of the passages of the oration were applauded, and, as the orator took his seat, there were loud and oft-repeated cries for Governor Geary, mingled with calls for President Johnson.

The loud shriek of a funeral dirge and the calls for Governor Geary were repeated, when Governor Swann said:—"Gentlemen, I have the programme, which has been handed to me by your committee of arrangements, which they desire to be carried out. After it has been completed, you will have an opportunity to hear some of your distinguished guests. In the order of exercises, a poem will now be read."

The cheering for Gov. Geary was here renewed, the multitude seeming determined to have a speech from him.

At last Governor Geary approached the front of the stand and was greeted with long continued applause.

Remarks of Governor Geary.

Friends and fellow citizens:—Will you do me one favor. (Voice, certainly.) Please let the programme be completed, and then I will be glad to appear in front of the stand and say a few words to you. I thank you for your kindness, and hope you will pre-

serve order and decorum till the programme is completed when several of the Governors will be glad to address you. (Applause.)

The programme was proceeded with, and the poem was read by the Hon. G. L. Cranmer, Commissioner from West Virginia.

Poem for the Dedication o Antietam Cemetery.

Upon a bright September morn,
Five years ago to-day,
The pleasant hills of Maryland
Green and untrodden lay;
While autumn leaves were strewn around
In purple and in gold,
Like that Assyrian host o'er which
The plague at midnight rolled.

The pheasant beat his long tattoos
Where soon the drum would play,
And merrily Antietam creek
Went singing on its way;
But many a tattered banner thrilled
Upon the armory wall,
As if it felt the coming
Of a tempest soon to fall.

The tramp of Lee's battalions
Struck faintly on the ear,
As thunder in the distance tells
A storm is drawing near;
While stretched along you bristling hight,
The Rebel files of gray,
Like leaden clouds, that soon will burst
In ruin and dismay.

But round the Flag of Freedom
Her stalwart yeomen stood,
Resolved its stars should never set
Till they went down in blood.
Not flower of speech lost on the blast
Had answered her appeal,
But marches, like a gathering storm
Or avalanche of steel;

With every hamlet adding
To the thunder of their tread,
As if the Revolution's graves
Were giving up the dead;
Or students fighting in their dreams
The Punic wars again,
Woke, in a holier cause to bleed
On red Antietam's plain.

The combat opened, and between
The volleys whistling then
From every sulphur-cloud, were heard
The cheers of Hooker's men;
And where the yellow corn had wav'd
Artillery sowed the field
With shot and shell, that make it still
An iron harvest yield.

'Mid showers of grape and canister,
Along our lines of blue
The soul of Seventy-six struck with
The arm of Sixty-two.
Beneath our flag the Lord of Hosts
Fought on this reeking sod;
For traitors to their country
Are traitors to their God.

In Freedom's holy brotherhood
The Saxon and the Gaul,
Shoulder to shoulder, as they fell,
Shared Glory's crimson pall.
The Pennsylvania husbandman
And Western mountaineer
Across the swarthy raider lay,
With empty musket, here.

Here fell the dauntless Mansfield,
Whose streaming locks of snow
Could never for a moment chill
The fiery heart below;
And yonder bridge, that Burnside
So gallantly did hold,
Is now as classic as the Pass
The Spartans held of old.

Young Rodman, as he prostrate lay,
Still waved his flag on high,
And faintly, with his dying breath,
Sent up a battle-cry.

Well might Duryea, as true a knight
As ever couched a lance,
Smile grimly to behold his zouaves,
With springing step, advance;
And in their onset Meagher's brigade
Of Erin's hardy sons,
Paused not till they were looking down
The muzzles of the guns.

The burly form of Hooker,
Tossed on the surging flood
Till he had shown a rifleman
The color of his blood;
While Sumner, Meade and Sedgwick,
Like old campaigners, made
Raw striplings breast like regulars
The galling cannonade.

Historic Maryland! such deeds
Have made, with brilliant gleam,
A Marathon of every plain,
A Nile of every stream.
And nevermore would Europe boast
Of her scarred grenadiers,
Could she have seen the work that day
Done by our volunteers.

Four times you wood was won and lost,
Where lay the foe intrenched;
And to its staff our banner clung,
In scarlet rain bedrenched;
When onward swept the brawny troops,
That never charged in vain—
Our lion-souled Green Mountain boys,
And lumbermen of Maine!

And from their masked intrenchments,
The veteran ranks within,
Were hurled as if each bayonet,
A thunder-bolt had been.

Ah! sweetly by the planter's porch
The orange-tree will rise,
But nevermore its snowy bloom
Will cheer his wistful eyes.
For many a year to come his blood,
That blade or bullet drew,
Will make thy roses, Maryland,
Spring with a redder hue.

Thin grew the host that fought beneath
The fallen stars; and then—
Like gray wolves backward, inch by inch,
Retreating to their den—
Unto the cover of their works
The baffled horde withdrew;
And soon, upon the dust of strife,
The evening sprinkled dew.

Then martial strains rose from our camp,
And as the wounded listened
The nerveless hand was clenched again,
Again the glazed eye glistened.
Some thought of dear ones, who, afar,
Would name from the pillow,
Or maidens who that night would sit
Alone beneath the willow.

Some thought of stately marble halls
That in the city towered,
And others of an humbe cot
Amid the vines embowered.
Yet wheresoe'r the thoughts were turned,
As memory's magnet drew them,
The spot was hallowed by the name
Of "Home sweet home," unto them.

But when the morn in beauty broke,
Those heroes, who had striven
So nobly for their homes, had found
A better home in Heaven.
Then softer grew the hard brown hand,
As, with a woman's care,
Rough soldiers gently bore away
Their fellow comrades there;

And when the last long trench had closed
Above unnumbered slain,
All grades forgot—an army lay
Encamped beneath this plain!

Yes! in dark barracks underneath
Rest those who chose the cypress wreath.
In service brief as glorious gained,
To laurels with dishonor stained.
Rest, till with those who bivouac still,
At Marathon and Bunker's Hill.
By louder trumps than battle drew
They're marshaled for the last review!

No more the pulse that beats so true,
Will quicken as the loud tatoo
Ascends at sunrise from the camp,
Or sternly beat the measured tramp;
But hands unseen will hither bring
The earliest violets of the spring;
And pilgrims who have viewed with awe
The ruins of that haunted shore,
Where shrouds of lava overspread
The silent cities of the dead,

And every step brings through the gloom
An echo from storied tomb,
No longer o'er the deep will roam
To leave a holier shrine at home!
For every clod we tread to-day
Is molded from some hero's clay.

And looking downward from the skies,
Perchance the melancholy eyes
Of Lincoln wear a tenderer glow,
As on this scene he gazes now.

I feel a godlike presence near,
The Great Emancipator's here?
O, Death! where is thy sting! O, Grave!
Where is thy victory o'er the brave?
Not with dim sight and tottering frame,
They sought the dust from which they came.

With eye whose flash seemed of the storm,
And war embodied in each form,
They marched at glory's clarion call
To graves as to a banquet hall,
And though sweet voices filled each wind
From home, cast not one look behind.

Through such heroic souls as those
The Lord of Hosts his Godhead shows!
O'er *them* no mournful requiem floats,
But bugles peal their loudest notes
As to the heaven of Fame they march
Beneath our flag—its rainbow arch.

With an eternal furlough blest,
Sweet, sweet shall be the patriot's rest,
Fatigued with toil whose fruits sublime
Are budding on the bough of Time.
And while above these sainted brave
One stripe of their Od Flag shall wave,
This consecrated spot will be
A sacred Mecca of the Free.

Governor Swann then introduced to the assemblage President Johnson, who advancing to front of the platform, was greeted with applause.

Speech of President Johnson.

My Fellow-countrymen:—In appearing before you it is not for the purpose of making any lengthy remarks, but simply to express my approbation of the ceremonies which have taken place to-day. My appearance on this occasion will be the speech that I will make. My reflections and my meditations will be in silent communion with the dead, whose deeds we are here to commemorate.

I shall not attempt to give utterance to the feelings and emotions inspired by the addresses and prayers which have been made and the hymns which have been sung. I shall attempt no such thing. I am merely here to give my countenance and aid to the ceremonies on this occasion, but I must be permitted to express my hope that we may follow the example which has been so eloquently alluded to this afternoon, and which has been so clearly set by the illustrious dead, when we look on your battle-fields and think of the brave men on both sides who fell in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves. Yes, who sleep in silence and peace after the earnest conflict has ceased.

Would to God we of the living could imitate their example as they lay sleeping in their tombs, and live together in friendship and peace. (Applause.) You, my fellow citizens, have my earnest wishes, as you have had my efforts in times gone by, in the earliest and most trying perils, to preserve the Union of these States, to restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country, and you shall have my last efforts in vindication of the flag of the Republic, and of the Constitution of our fathers. (Applause.)

The benediction was then pronounced, when the President, Cabinet officers, Governor Swann, and others, left the platform. Colonel J. M. Moore, and his assistants, formed the military, who escorted the President and his party to the cars at Keedysville, which place they left at about seven o'clock for Washton and Baltimore.

The calls were then renewed for Governor Geary by the crowd, which constituted a meeting independent of the regular arrangement by the authorities of the State and the Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery.

Governor Geary being impatiently and vociferously called for came forward.

Speech of Governor Geary.

Fellow citizens:—After all you have heard to-day I had supposed you would want nothing more. The programme opened and closed with prayer. Those who have waited must come in at the last hour. But, my friends, we still have a place in the hearts of the people. (Applause.) When you come to Pennsylvania we will let everybody speak. We want to hear thanks to Almighty God for his preservation and care of this country. We have no gag. (Applause.) We have no programme for this purpose. (Renewed applause.) We have no gag on our programmes; but I am not here to say anything on that subject.

The orator of the day has presented to you the history of the great battle which we are now seeking to commemorate in the dedication of this cemetery and the location of the monument in honor of the heroic dead, who, in the language of the heroic Lincoln (applause) "Died that the government of the people, established by and for the people, should not perish from earth." (Applause.) The battle of Antietam was fought under circumstances of the greatest depression. When public confidence was lost, and the army of the Potomac had been greatly diminished by the disastrous campaigns on the Peninsula and in Eastern Virginia, and the loss of 12,000 men at the shameful surrender at Harper's Ferry. (Applause.)

In Lee's crossing to fight the battle at Antietam, he had, therefore, the prestige of his victories to begin with. (A voice—that's so.) To appreciate the victory here, we must review events by the most liberal logic known to military ethics. While the Army of the Potomac had lost more men than the Rebels, according to the authority of the latter, Lee was obliged to flee from the field, acknowledging himself vanquished, and a true and hearty victory resulted to the Union army.

My fellow-citizens, I don't intend to detain you long here (cries of "Go on"). I feel it improper for me to let this occasion go past without placing on record the honored regiments of Pennsylvania who fought here (Cries of "Huzza for Pennsylvania—go on"). I proudly place on record these regiments of my native State, and claim for her a full share of the honor of the victory of Antietam. (Cheers.)

The Governor then recapitulated the numbers of the various Pennsylvania regiments, remarking, by the way of summary, that five regiments of cavalry, six battalions of artillery and fifty regiments of infantry from the Keystone State were in the battle of Antietam. From the records I have drawn the facts, and I find them replete with the splendid achievements of these men, and while I earnestly claim for Pennsylvania all the honor she has won, I say it was here, as always with that great State, when she presented her full strength of numbers, she carried the government to a glorious victory. I would not detract in the least degree from the glory and honor of the other States. I would not deprive them of one particle of glory to their troops on this battle-field. It was one sacred flow of blood in a crimson stain at Antietam—not to any particular troops—the soldiers of the country that won this victory. We are indebted for it to Maine, New York, Ohio, Maryland, Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania and other States for the victory, whose sons perished on the field. They are as dear to us and are cherished as kindly as our own.

The sons of all dyed this soil with their blood, and when the day dawned on the battle there, it found the Union dead all commingled on the field of strife, and while the sun continues to rise and set and the dews distil from Heaven, our children and our children's children will come hither to worship at this shrine, and they will recur to the patriotic dead here, and to the memory of those who fought and fell to preserve the union of the country and the rights of men—the rights of freemen in a preserved Republic. (Applause.)

I have been speaking repeatedly for the last two days, and will therefore conclude my remarks. There are here Governor Fenton, Lieutenant-Governor Cox, and the Governor of Maine, whom I have no doubt you will be glad to hear.

There were cries of "go on," but Governor Geary withdrew after introducing Governor Fenton, of New York, who spoke as follows:—

Speech of Governor Fenton.

Fellow citizens:—I dislike to detain you even one moment, but I hesitate to leave this place without saying a few words. It is not easy to find words to fully and fitly express my feelings, or that may be most appropriately employed in the name of my State, whose eight hundred sons here sleep. There are times when human speech is too poor and weak to embody the emotions which the recollections of heroic deeds inspire. New York had almost twenty-seven thousand men upon this field of strife, and about one-eighth of these were killed and wounded.

But New York was not alone here; nor were the mutilated and dead alone from her ranks. Others come to-day as I come—the representatives of States—united and living through the sacrifices of their fallen. Also, whom the nation alike mourns, and with fitting ceremonies we dedicate this place where the devotion and valor inspired of our Christian civilization blazed in the red line around these hills to go out no more while the page of history shall endure. The token of our gratitude which we now prepare to place over the dust that is henceforth sacred, is the index that in the fit eloquence of silence shall challenge the progress of mankind. The noblest thought of man as to human right, the utmost self-denial at the call of duty, the grandest example of national devotion of the strong to the weak, characteristic of our great war, taking firm root, strengthened the trunk and extended the branches of the tree of freedom and peace, where ripened fruit hangs awaiting for hands clean of all unfaithfulness and injustice.

The oppressed of all lands, toiling and waiting for their harvest of freedom, will evermore turn their faces to our heroic struggle, and grow patient and strong. The statesman, grappling the problems which impede the progress of the people, baffled by selfishness, appalled by crime, or disheartened by indifference, looking to these hights, above the clouds that surround him, shall see this pledge to liberty and work on, and it shall be at any time that wicked men seek to destroy or disturb human progress, reckoning on the ignorance which suffers or the prejudice which bans the lowest and most friendless, will not they, at least, pause before the upraised hand of an enfranchised people?

True we are not free from national trials, but faithful still to justice and liberty, the result is not doubtful, and our lives also, as the lives of the men whose deeds we now celebrate, will be sacred, as they are given to the progress and happiness of mankind.

The assemblage then dispersed.

About Five Thousand Union Soldiers

Are buried in the cemetery from the following States;—New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota, Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, Delaware, West Virginia, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. All these States have made appropriations for paying their quota for inclosing and ornamenting the cemetery, &c., with the exception of Vermont, Illinois, New Hampshire and Delaware.

The Design of the Monument

Agreed upon is as follows:—The pedestal is to be 25 feet high, 22 feet square at the base. It will be surmounted with a statue, representing a soldier keeping guard over the graves of his comrades. Both the pedestal and the statue will be constructed of white granite from Rhode Island. The statue alone will weigh 36 tons.

The cars started from Keedysville a few minutes before seven o'clock. About this time several of the passengers were relieved of their valuables, including watches and pocketbooks, pickpockets being in the crowd.

Philadelphia Troops Present.

The only regular organization of troops on the field was from Philadelphia—the National Guards and Gray Reserves. There were, however, many officers present in full uniform, and the old battle-field was well supplied in the general and staff officials, who, during the progress of the speeches, fought their battles over again on the field where they had won their honors five years ago.

After the laying of the corner-stone, the rain entirely ceased, the clouds dispersed, and the sun shone forth brightly until the close of the ceremonies at six o'clock, when the long line of carriages and wagons was again filled, and returned to Keedsville, where the President, Cabinet, officers and Governors took the trains for Washington and Baltimore.

Twenty Thousand People on the Ground.

There were at least twenty thousand persons present, one-half of them citizens of Maryland.

The Committee of Arrangements.

The following are the names of those composing the committee:—

Dr. J. C. Snodgrass, New York.
General James S. Negley, Pennsylvania.
Hon. G. L. Cranmer, West Virginia.
General E. Shriver, Maryland.
John J. Bagley, Michigan.
Hon. Henry Edwards, Massachusetts.
Thomas A. Boult, Maryland.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of

CLOAKINGS,

Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street, Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FURNITURE, ETC.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

TEMPLE OF FASHION

40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 133 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10mwf

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

8 16 fmwts30

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [8 24 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 12 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 5

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 126 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

11

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 10

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 25

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch Street,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, DEL.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22 f L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT

2 23 NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 29 f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw f No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 8 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 6 No. 422 VINE Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1325 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, September 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, September 25
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, October 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. Conoesey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept., 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port September 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, September 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
[illegible] Georgetown.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at [illegible] VA
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, [illegible]. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc, etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street, Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 14

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wettersteidt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 14 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—YANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 2 6m YANKIRK & CO.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

VIRGINIA.

General Schofield's Order for a General Election.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12, 1867.—I. In pursuance of the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, an election will be held for delegates to a State Convention, and to take the sense of the registered voters upon the question whether such convention shall be held for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the State of Virginia loyal to the Union.

II. The number of delegates to be elected will be one hundred and five, to be apportioned among the counties and cities of the State as follows, viz.:—

1st. The city of Richmond shall elect five delegates.

2d. The county of Norfolk and city of Portsmouth shall elect three delegates.

3d. The following counties and cities shall each elect two delegates—Albemarle, Augusta, Bedford, Campbell, Halifax, Loudon, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Rockingham, Norfolk city, Petersburg city.

4th. The following counties shall each elect one delegate:—Alexandria, Amelia, Amherst, Botetourt, Brunswick Buckingham, Charlotte, Culpeper, Cumberland, Fairfax, Fluvanna, Frederick, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, Louisa, Lunenburg, Montgomery, Nansemond, Nelson, Nottoway, Orange, Princess Anne, Southampton, Wythe.

5th. The following election districts shall each elect three delegates:—The counties of Chesterfield and Powhatan; the counties of Caroline, King George, and Spotsylvania.

6th. The following election districts shall each elect two delegates:—The counties of Accomac and Northampton; the counties of Bath, Highland, and Rockbridge; the counties of Carroll, Floyd, and Grayson; the counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock; the counties of Northumberland, Lancaster, Richmond, and Westmoreland; the counties of Patrick and Franklin; the counties of Prince Edward and Appomattox; the counties of Prince George and Dinwiddie; the counties of Lee, Scott, and Wise; the counties of Page and Shenandoah; the counties of Smyth and Washington.

7th. The following election districts shall each elect one delegate:—

The counties of Alleghany, Craig, and Roanoke; the counties of Charles City and New Kent; the counties of Clarke and Warren; the counties of Elizabeth City and Warwick; the counties of Gloucester and Mathews; the counties of Isle of Wight and Surry; the counties of King and Queen and King William; the counties of Madison and Greene; the counties of Middlesex and Essex; the counties of Pulaski and Giles; the counties of Russell and Buchanan; the counties of Stafford and Prince William; the counties of Greensville and Sussex; the counties of Bland and Tazewell; the counties of James City and York.

8th. In addition to the above apportionment, the following counties shall together elect one delegate:—The counties of Alexandria and Fairfax; the counties of Amherst, Buckingham, and Nelson; the counties of Campbell and Pittsylvania; the counties of Charlotte and Halifax; the counties of Hanover and Henrico; the counties of Augusta, Albemarle, and Louisa.

III. The polls will be opened at every place of voting throughout the State at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 22d day of October next, and will be kept open until sunset of the same day. In the city of Richmond the polls will also be reopened at the same hour on the following day, and kept open until sunset of that day.

IV. The place of registration in each district or ward will be the place of voting for that district or ward, and persons will be entitled to vote only where they were registered.

V. The voting shall be by ballot. The words "*For a Convention*," or "*Against a Convention*," to be written or printed upon the ballots for delegates.

VI. The election will be held under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration. Detailed instructions will be given, in orders to be published hereafter, prescribing the mode of conducting the election and making returns.

VII. Fourteen days previous to the election the Boards of Registration will meet at the Court House, or other more convenient central place in each county and city, and make a final revision of the registration, as required by section seven of the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. For this purpose the boards will remain in session five consecutive days (Sundays excepted). The changes made in the lists of registered voters will be promptly reported to these headquarters.

VIII. The Presidents of Boards of Registration will, without delay, cause copies of this order to be posted in three of the most public places in each district and ward.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.

S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment was crowded last evening, for the first time this season, to see the *Black Crook*, which is giving universal satisfaction now. The *danseuses premieres*, M'lles Betty and Emily Rigal, Pepita, Frank, Antoneno, and Albertini, are artists of the greatest excellence. The "Mermaid Dance" by the Parisienne ballet is one of the neatest and prettiest things ever seen here, and last night received a deserved *encore*. The "Incantation Scene," the "Golden Realms of Stalacta," and the "Ball-room Scene," are the finest of the play, and are really beautiful. The characters in the drama are performed by "Oceana," Miss Katie Palmer, Mrs. F. Mordaunt, Mr. Alexander Fisher, Mr. Ryner, Mr. Ben. Young, and others. The ballet is very large, numbering seventy-five young ladies, and the dresses unusually brilliant.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The popularity of the Shakesperian spectacle, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, is yet unabated. The gorgeous scenery by Telbin forms a study rarely enjoyed in any land, and never before in this country. It should be remembered that this most successful spectacle will be presented for the thirty-fifth time to-night, and that it can only keep the stage at the Walnut for a few nights longer. Over sixty thousand persons have witnessed the play since the 14th of August, and we are glad to observe the Walnut filled every night with fashionable and delighted audiences. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be presented complete every evening this week, and on Saturday afternoon. No one should fail to see it.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Julia Dean offers a great bill to night. She will assume the title *role* in *Lucretia Borgia*, and play the dashing "Constance" in the delightful comedy of *The Love Chase*. Mr. Frank Lawlor supports Miss Dean in both pieces. On Friday night, for her benefit, Miss Julia Dean in *Ion*, in which Miss Jean Hosmer made a hit here last season. On Monday evening, Mr. E. Eddy appears, supported by Miss Henrietta Irving.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is the last week of *Custe*. Those who have not seen the delightful new comedy should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered at once. The play is admirably acted by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Leake, and Mrs. Eberle. On Saturday afternoon the second matinee of the season will occur.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—A very pleasant variety entertainment is given in the new establishment this evening, comprising every species of stage performance—songs, ballets, farces, negro minstrelsy, and pantomime.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. L. V. Tunison and Henry Parsons have finished their new Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch. It is a neat little theatre, and is the best arranged place of amusement in the city. Last evening a dress rehearsal was given, to which the gentlemen of the press and a number of friends of the managers were invited. A delightful programme of song and fun was discussed, after which the new hall was inspected and admired by all present. The new establishment was dedicated to music and mirth at once, and the blessing of Dame Fortune was invoked upon it. The enterprise will assuredly prove a complete success, and Philadelphia will secure another place of innocent amusement of which she will have cause to be proud. In the troupe of minstrels we observed the oily, mirth-provoking Eph Horn, the comically-loquacious Frank Moran, and the old favorite, Sam Sanford. These "stars" will be surrounded by satellites—forty in number—of fair brilliancy. The opening performance at the new Seventh Street Opera House occurs to-night, when we expect to see the place crowded. Messrs. Tunison and Parsons will have especial accommodations for ladies and children, and polite ushers to wait upon them.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are having a great success with new panorama of *A Trip Around the World*, which is interlarded with comic and sentimental songs. "The Family Resort" is in Eleventh street, above Chesnut.

ALF. BURNETT could make money here all the season round, but has to inform his many Philadelphia friends that previous engagements will prevent him from making faces after the present week. Saturday afternoon and evening will be his farewell performances in this city. He holds his *seances* every evening at Assembly Buildings.

BLIND TOM concludes his season at Concert Hall this week. The Hall is filled every night with wondering and admiring ladies and gentlemen. Everybody should see "Blind Tom, the Musical Prodigy."

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Two o'clock.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 18—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 13-16; Erie R.R., 44¼; U. S. Five-twenty bonds, 72½; Illinois Central, 77½; Great Western, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—2 P. M.—Cotton is very active, and the sales will reach 20,000 bales. There is no quotable change in quotations.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Provisions firmer. Cheese has advanced to 53s. 6d, and Pork to 71s. Tallow has declined to 44s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18.—Petroleum has advanced to 53f. 50c.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Situation of Affairs in the Cabinet—No More Removals.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—I am informed that the President has decided not to make any further removals of Cabinet officers. He has stated as much in his Cabinet to-day. He maintains that his time is now growing very short, and Congress will oppose any appointment he may make, and either keep objectionable persons or keep his friends out.

The President has also declared his belief that he cannot further interfere in the matter of Southern Reconstruction. This chagrins the Democrats, who had hoped that they could force the President to further and more desperate steps than those he has taken. X. X.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant Commander L. D. Beardslee, commanding United States steamer Aroostook, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, on the first of August, and that she would sail the next day *en route* for Hong Kong.

Also, from Commander R. L. Law, announcing the arrival of the steamer Tacony at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th inst., nine days from Pensacola. The vessel was ordered north by the Department on account of the yellow fever breaking out on board. The following of her officers died of yellow fever at sea:—Midshipman Robert U. Griffin, Carpenter William Gillis, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Nicholas Cassin.

The Portland Fire.

PORTLAND, Sept. 18.—The loss of the Portland Glass Company by the destruction of the main building will be something over $100,000. The building was totally destroyed, but much of the stock of goods was stored in other buildings, which were saved. The Company was insured for $46,000 in the following Companies:—Hartford, $10,000; Connecticut, $5000; Narragansett, $5000; Putnam, $5000; Standard, $5000; Albany City, $5000; Enterprise, $5000; Cincinnati, $5000. In the Lorillard, North American, Philadelphia, and Norwick, it is reported, the Company had nothing, the policies having expired.

New York Financial Affairs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The loan market is active at 6@7 per cent. The stock market opened strong, and closed dull and lower. Government securities are dull and unchanged. Railroad shares are irregular.

Sailing of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The steamer Persia sailed to-day. She carries *out* only $5000 in specie.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New	101	15 sh Penna R	53⅝
$500 do Old	98¼	39 do	52⅝
$200 C & Am 6s, '85	96	300 sh Read	830. 51¼
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	96⅛	100 do	2d. 51⅜
100 sh Sch Nv Pf	55. 28	200 do	1s.s5. 51⅝
36 sh Minehill R	1s. 57¼	100 do	2d. 51-31

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 West Pa R 6s	81⅛	100 sh Read R	51⅛
10 sh Morris Cl Pf	95⅜	100 do	2d. 51⅛
100 sh Sch N Pf	860. 27¾	100 do	51⅛

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

A STEAMER WILL LEAVE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, AT NOON.

ALSO, ON

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, AT NOON,

Continuing hereafter their regular

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS.

Through rates and receipts to all points in NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, via

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

ALSO, SOUTH AND WEST, VIA

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE, AND VIRGINIA AIR-LINE RAILROADS.

Freight received daily at First Wharf above MARKET Street.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS.

9 18 6t No. 14 North and South Wharves.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of S. W. CRITTENDEN and R. L. HOFFMAN, Executors of the last will of S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 236 N. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 18wfm5t* GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the SECOND JEFFERSON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the assignees, and to report distribution of balance in their hands in the above matter, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 128 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1867 at four o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

9 18 wfm 5t D. P. BROWN, Jr., Auditor.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Nearly Opposite th Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated School-room.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 9 10wf15t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.

For circulars apply to SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal,

9 4 wsm1m No. 402 FRANKLIN Street.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

8 16fmw18t

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1413 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 250 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families. Professor M. RADEN. Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce. The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. 8 24 1m*

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

RARE GEMS.

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,

CLUSTER DIAMONDS,

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,

CLUSTER DIAMONDS,

THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED

BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

9 11 wsm3m PHILADELPHIA.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM.

Positively a Certain Cure.

NO QUACK MEDICINE.

NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.

DR. J. P. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.

USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.

The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.

Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.

Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.

An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.

And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.

Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office

No. 29 South FOURTH St.,

BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.

Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [629mws 1fip

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 ws3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.

Ladies' Merino Vests $1, $1·12, $1 25, $1·37½, to $3.

1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.

Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.

Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.

The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.

Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1 37½.

All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.

1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ⅞ wide, 45c.

All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43, 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.

Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.

Shirting Flannels, large assortment.

50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.

One bale American Crash, 12½c.

Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.

Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.

Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.

Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.

Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.

Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc. I

Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.

Black and White Balmorals, $1

Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1,

Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,

The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.

REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.

VELOUR CLOTHS.

CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.

WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.

BLACK BEAVERS.

BLACK TRICOTS.

FROSTED BEAVERS.

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [12 wsm6mrp

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

IMPORTER,

JOBBER, AND

RETAIL DEALER IN

LINEN GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 15 wsm[rp

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm24t A. MYERS.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER	

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000

Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000

Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000

Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000

Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

8 sawwfrp

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1950 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

September 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1950 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.,

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which we would call the special attention of the trade. [9 14 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

September 19, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale.

100 PIECES OF SILKS AND VELVETS.

Also, 100 pieces magnificent quality Lyons all boiled black and colored taffetas, drap de France, gros grains, gros du Rhin, etc. [9 18 5t

Also, fine Lyons black and fancy all silk velvets.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 20, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [9 14 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 9 17 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 24 at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. [9 18 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, Piano, Iron Safe, Fine China and Cut Glassware, Melodeon, Desks, Refrigerators, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of very superior household furniture. [18

Assignees' Peremptory Sale on the Premises.

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Feed Store Horses, Wagons, Harness, Scales, Fireproof, Store, Fixtures, etc.

On Saturday Afternoon,

September 21, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at public sale, without reserve, on Darby road, Twenty-seventh Ward, between Gray's Ferry and Gray's lane. [9 18 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECONDHAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHINA, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, from families declining housekeeping. [9 18 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 12 1rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 12 2m

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF LAND and parcels of land, embraced in the following area:—

All that certain tract or piece of land beginning at a stake set for a corner, at the intersection of the south line of a certain proposed avenue, one hundred and twenty feet wide, to be laid out and opened in accordance with a plan to be seen at the Survey Department of the city) and the low-water line of the river Schuylkill, thence extending by the several courses and distances of the said low-water line to the low-water line of the back channel of the river Delaware, thence along the several courses and distances of the said low-water line of the back channel to the stake set for a corner in the westerly side of said one hundred and twenty feet avenue, thence northward along the west line of said avenue four hundred and forty-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to an angle in said avenue, thence further along the said avenue northwesterly two thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence further along said avenue westerly five thousand one hundred and ninety-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence still further along said avenue southwesterly five thousand one hundred and fifty-six feet and eight-tenths of a foot to the low-water mark in the river Schuylkill and place of beginning.

Upon the petition of the City of Philadelphia, filed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved 4th of April, 1868, entitled "A Supplement to the Act entitled 'An act ceding to the United States of America the right of exclusive legislation over League Island, in the Delaware river, in the County of Philadelphia,'" etc., the Court of Common Pleas has appointed seven Viewers to estimate and determine the fair value of the land above described, proposed to be taken for national uses, and to designate the owners thereof as far as the same can be by them reasonably ascertained; and has fixed eleven o'clock in the forenoon of TUESDAY, the first day of October next, as a time for said Viewers to meet at the premises above described,

Said Viewers, for the purpose of examining the land so proposed to be taken, will meet at the time and place designated, at a point on the premises where Broad street crosses them, and will pass over the ground proposed to be taken, first to the East, and, then, returning to the point of departure, to the West. They will be upon your premises, if situated East of Broad street, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the day designated; and if on the West of Broad street, between twelve and one o'clock on that day. JOHN G. JOHNSON.

17th Sept., 1867. JAMES LYND, City Solicitor. 9 17 4t

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.

BRITANNIA WARE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

6 10] KITCHEN UTENSILS.